REGISTERED No. [illegible]

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,395—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy .... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant, Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription or one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12 Postage in England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy........................As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,040 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander R. Henderson, on SATURDAY, the 28th December 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, on THURSDAY, the 2nd January, 1879, at 4 p.m., for the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on MONDAY, the 30th December 1879, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

The S. S. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 2nd January 1879, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	360	220		80	
Port Said	380	240		90	
Jaffa	400	300		120	
Beyrout	425	320		125	
Cyprus	450	330		130	
Messina	500	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	340		140	
Genoa	500	340		140	
Marseilles	520	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st January 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, and CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above-named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Nov., 1878.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE COMPANY'S S. S. POLLUCE, Capt. G. Ragusin, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 25th January 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. First Class, Cologne to London	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particular apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 28th Oct., 1878.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND GENOA.

THE Steamer COLUMBIA will sail as above on the 29th January 1879.

For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—A SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried.

Bombay, 20th December 1878.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. TRINACRIA,
2,107 Tons, 424 H. P.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

TO BE DISPATCHED POSITIVELY 28th December.

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd December 1878.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(s) LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	30th Dec.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	6th Jan./79
(s) HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Rennoldson	13th do.
— KASHGAR	2621	450	B. J. Baker	20th do.
(s) TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	27th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th November 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	7th Jan. 1879

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th November 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	3rd Jan. 1879.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	31st do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th November 1878.

EXPOSITION OF THE BODY OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER, GOA.

DIRECT STEAM SERVICE TO GOA.

ON and after the 21st December, instant, until further notice, the KRISHNA will sail from Carnac Bunder at 8-30 a.m. precisely, direct to Goa, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

1st Class, Single	Return	Rs. 15
„	Return	„ 25
2nd Class, Single		„ 7
„	Return	„ 10
3rd Class, Single		„ 2-8
„	Return	„ 4

Return Tickets available for a month, exclusive of Diet, which can be had on board on payment.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer CELLA are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th December 1878.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, ex Ship GREENOCK, from LONDON, are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for counter-signature to Captain at the office of the undersigned and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS as they come to hand, failing the Cargo will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

CURSETJEE & EDULJEE,
Dubashes.

Bombay, 20th December 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE NEW FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazaar by order of Purmanundass Jeewundass, Esq., and on account and at the risk of Nurcey Kessowjee, Esq.

335 shares in the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in small convenient lots.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood and English made mahogany household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, a first class mahogany square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., sewing machine, an English built open carriage, an office shigram, a strong Bay Arab mare, a collection of choice plants, &c., at No. 31, Middle Colaba.

On TUESDAY, the 7th January, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome household furniture, Soundy's piano, carriages, mare, &c., the property of C. A. Beyts, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the furniture will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

The plants will be sold in the morning at 7 o'clock.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE ACCOUNT.

A few barrels belfast hams and bacons in canvas. Price 8 annas per lb.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 bales grey dhoties.
5 cases T. red chintz prints.
3 cases clocks and night lights.
A few treadle sewing machines for cloth and leather.
By order of the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency—1 horse.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 4th January, at 4 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, at the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited—

A quantity of mill-sawn scantlings of various sizes.

In small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th December 1878.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

Also a lot of valuable surgical instruments, books, chemicals, benches, furniture, &c., &c.

At 1 P.M.

1 Bay Australian Gelding, aged 15-3, sound, goes in saddle and harness, the property of F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq.

1 bay Australian horse.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware at the Reach, Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 6th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of R. M. Campbell, Esq.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned are instructed to sell by Public Auction, the stable situated on Mody Bay Reclamation, belonging to the estate of W. Nicol and Co. in liquidation. The stable is erected on a piece of ground containing 150 square yards, held under lease from the Port Trust for 10 years, from 1st August 1875, at a monthly rental of Rs 27, besides taxes.

The sale will take place at the stable at TUESDAY, the 8th day of January, at 5 P.M.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th December 1878.

MESSRS. F. W. BIRCH & CO., LICENCIATES OF THE SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES, LONDON.

PROPRIETORS OF THE

Patent Hydrophobia Medicine
The Himalayan Balsamic Cough Elixir.
Pearson's Specific.
„ Lotion.
Essence of Dryobalanops Camphor.
Antiseptic Tincture for Teeth and Gums.
The Specific for Epilepsy.
Galens Specific for Cholera Asphyxia, &c.

AGENCIES AT

Cawnpore	St. J. Oppenhiem and Co.
Allahabad	Richardson and Co.
Meerut	Charles and Co.
Bombay	P. D. Ayrton and Co.
Calcutta	J. Ghose and Co.
Hyderabad, Deccan	Narainsawmy Moodelliar and Co.
Madras	J. Pemberton, Esq.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

SHOW ROOM
of
CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD,
TEAKWOOD, EBONY,
AND
FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
FOR
DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS,
BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM,
CAMP MESSES, AND CLUBS,
DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

THE PICTURE GALLERY
CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY
OF
OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.
Framed in Suitable Frames of the Newest Patterns.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
OF VARIOUS SIZES,
FRAMED IN FANCY GILT FRAMES.

STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.

KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESPLANADE THEATRE, OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 30th, 1878.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA OF
PROFESSOR HENNICKE,
(FROM ST. JAMES'S HALL, LONDON.)
IN HIS GRAND DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENT,
assisted by
MADAME STELLA,
Introducing the incomprehensible and inexplicable
ARABIAN BOX MYSTERY,
also the
BEAUTIFUL ENTRANCED LADY IN THE ARIEL SUSPENSION.

In conjunction with the above
THE FAMOUS MERRY MAKERS,
WASHINGTON NORTON,
The celebrated Change Artist and Champion Jig Dancer.
MISS MAUDE OWEN,
The Charming Soubrette.
MISS MINNIE NORDT,
The eminent Pianist and Vocalist.

PROFESSOR HENNICKE
will also be assisted in his
GRAND SPIRITUALISTIC SEANCES ;
or
FIFTEEN MINUTES WITH THE GHOSTS,
BY
MISS ADA BONIFAU
and
MISS MAUDE OWEN.
THE MARVELLOUS KATIE KING MYSTERY,
DO THE DEAD RETURN, OR IS IT A DECEPTION ?
and other startling seances too numerous to mention.

ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Reserved seats, Rs. 3-0 ; Dress Circle, side seats, Rs. 2-0 ; Stalls, 1-0 ; Pit, 8 Annas.

Reserved seats at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Doors open at 8-15 : commence precisely at 9 p.m.

THEATRE RE-DECORATED FOR THE OCCASION.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CLAN FRASER are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS forthwith.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th December 1878.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of GOODS per Ship WEATHERSFIELD, R. Sherris, Master, from LONDON, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the GOODS will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain R. Sherris will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck, and no claims of any kind will be admitted under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 26th December 1878.

FREE CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

INDUCTION SERVICE.

THE REV. ROBERT JEFFREY will be inducted to the Pastorate of the Free Church congregation on SABBATH, the 29th instant, at the evening service.

ADOPTION.

TO a RESPECTABLE COUPLE wishing to ADOPT a MALE EUROPEAN CHILD one year of age the opportunity is offered. If required a moderate bonus will be paid for final adoption. Apply by letter only C. K., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

IN conformity with a Requisition from Members of the Corporation applying to have the First Quarterly Meeting of the Municipal Corporation held at 3 p. m., instead of 12 noon on the 7th proximo, on the grounds that two other meetings are to be held at 12 o'clock on that day, undersigned begs to state that the MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held at 3 p.m., instead of 12 noon, as formerly advertised.

J. H. GRANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 27th Dec. 1878.

NOVELTIES IN CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS

on sale at the several establishments of
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

Have long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition, 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention for Goodness of quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

	Cash Rs. a.
Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of verification, each	1 8

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be *Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.*

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double size Tins	„ 1 0	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made up, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

Per 1 dozen case, cash ....Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED by a EUROPEAN, a SITUATION as VALET (or COACHMAN) ; would travel with an invalid. Apply J. BALFOUR, Post Office, Byculla.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

ELEME and SULTANA RAISINS, CHOCOLATE CREAMS and DROPS, PEARSE, Confectioner Apollo Street.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS BY LAND OR SEA.

OVERLAND TRUNKS.
from Rs. 22-8 each.

PORTMANTEAUS.
Of convenient shapes.

COURIER AND HAND BAGS.
Tanned Canvas and Leather.

RUGS.
Rug and Bed Straps.

AIR PILLOWS AND CUSHIONS.
Of superior manufacture, from Rs. 7 to 15.

DECK AND CAMP CHAIRS.
Folding—light and strong, from Rs. 7 to 15.

BATHS.
Best Tin, strong, with and without covers, from Rs. 10 to 50.
India Rubber ditto, quite flat, and when inflated serve as a comfortable Bath, 33 inches in diameter and 8 inches deep, Rs. 25.

LAMPS AND LANTERNS.
of the most useful patterns made specially for India.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES.
Archromatic inroling Cases, from Rs. 25 to 150.

TIFFIN BASKETS,
Suitable for Indian use, empty or conveniently fitted from Rs. 11 to Rs. 50 each.

POCKET CANTEENS,
from Rs. 30 to 50.

Dram Flasks. Various Patterns and sizes, Re. 1-8 to 15.
Drinking Cups. Horn, Glass or Metal, As. 12 to Rs. 3-8.

Corkscrews, Tin Openers, Knives and Forks.

POCKET AND TRAVELLING FILTERS,
from Rs. 3 to 30.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS
Soups, Fish, Meats, Pies, Sausages, Biscuits, &c., &c.

CLARETS, BRANDIES, HOCKS, CHAMPAGNES,
Beers, Stouts, &c.

SODA AND OTHER AERATED WATERS.
Pure and Sparkling.

INFANTS' PREPARED FOODS,
Fresh importations.

CHOCOLATE, COCOA, TEA, COFFEE AND MILK,
in a variety of forms.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Manilla and Trichinopoly of first qualities, specially selected.

BEST BRIAR PIPES,
from Re. 1 to 5.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Of handsome shapes.

MEDICINE CHESTS,
solid Leather, Oak, or Mahogany fitted with Medicines according to special requirements, from Rs. 25 to 100.

EAU DE-COLOGNE AND TOILET VINEGAR.
Marine and Toilet Soaps, and Soap Cases.

SPONGES,
and Sponge Bags.

DRESSING BAGS AND CASES,
from Rs. 13 to 300.

STATIONERY.
Note Paper and Envelopes, specially suited for Overland or Inland Correspondence.

WRITING AND TOURIST CASES.
in a variety of portable and useful shapes.

PURSES AND POCKET BOOKS,
of the most convenient and secure forms.

PLAYING CARDS,
and Portable Games.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KNIGHT, BEVAN, AND STURGE'S CELEBRATED
LONDON PORTLAND CEMENT.
SOLE AGENTS,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.

NEW EDITIONS OF OLD FAVOURITES,

Carefully Fingered, Accentuated, and Edited by S. HAROLD.

MESSRS. S. ROSE & Co., Bombay, beg to call attention to the following list of Music which has just been published by them. Each piece has been carefully revised, special attention having been given to the accentuation and also to the fingering of the more difficult passages. It is hoped that the time, given by Maelzel's Metronome, will be found useful.

			Price, Rs. a.
HOME, SWEET HOME (Song) With Piano Accompaniment		Sir H. Bishop	1 0
UNE PENSEE ; OR, THE FAIRY WALTZ, Piano Solo		By F. A. Reissiger	0 12
WEBER'S LAST WALTZ	„		0 12
SILVERY WAVES	„	By A. P. Wyman	2 0
THE BATTLE OF PRAGUE	„	By F. Kotzwara	2 0
AIR DE LOUIS XIII	„	By Henry Ghys	1 8
THE WEDDING MARCH	„	By Mendelssohn	1 8
THE HARMONIOUS BLACKSMITH	„	By Handel	1 4

Others are in the Press, and due notice will be given of their Publication.

Bombay Musical Depot, 9, Rampart Row

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.
58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale ; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

CARLTON WHISKY.

SUPERB WHISKY,
FROM THE BONDED STORES OF
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co.,
OF
LONDON AND INVERNESS.

THE following is Professor Gardner's opinion of the 11-year old quality :—

"Laboratory Royal Polytechnic Institution,
"March 8th, 1878.

"To Richd. Mathews & Co.

"This is to certify that I have carefully analysed a sample of the 'Carlton Whisky.' I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance.

"In my opinion this Whisky is of a very high character.

"Edward V. Gardner, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
"Professor of Chemistry,'

"Berner's College, London.

The following is the opinion of the Carlton Club as to both qualities, *i.e.*, the 11-year old and the 5-year old Whisky.

Extract of Letter from the Secretary.

"Messrs. R. Mathews & Company.

"Gentlemen,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whisky you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Spirit has greatly increased since it has been supplied by your Firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whisky being most excellent.

"It is old and soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members."

With such commendation we recommend very confidently "The Carlton" to the Indian Public, through the well-known House whom we have arranged to solely represent us in India, viz., CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

11 Years Old.		5 Years Old.	
Credit.	Cash.	Credit.	Cash.
Rs. 33-0	32-0	Rs. 29-0	28-0

Each Bottle is capsuled, and the Corks are branded with our Trade Mark

RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S QUOTATIONS FOR CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS Co's THREE DAGGER BRANDY.

CREDIT. Rs. a.			CASH. Rs. a.
25 0	* STAR INDIA BRANDY	Qts.	24 4
22 8	* STAR WHITE LABEL	Qts.	21 4
21 0	* STAR, F. BEAUFORT	Qts.	20 0
	** STARS, Quarts		
	*** STARS, Quarts		
	**** STARS FLASKS		
	**** STARS ½ FLASKS		

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

ON SATURDAY, 28th DECEMBER,
For the first time this Season,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

TUESDAY EVENING, 31st DECEMBER,
Benefit of
SIGNORA COY.
Under the distinguished patronage and immediate presence of
HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL WARRE,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, BOMBAY FORCES,
when will be presented
LA TRAVIATA.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	„ 3	Pit	„ 1

Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8-30 p. m. Performance at 9 p. m.

CARLSBADER SPRUDELSALZ.

THE NATURAL SALT

Obtained by Evaporation and Crystallization of the THERMAL SPRUDEL WATERS OF CARLSBAD.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per 4 ounce bottle	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 2 12

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

			Cash.	Credit.
CARLSBAD	quarts per dozen		Rs. 12 0	Rs. 13 0
FRIEDRICHSHALLER	pints	„	6 8	7 8
DITTO	quarts	„	10 8	12 0
HUNYADI JANOS	„	„	13 8	15 0
PULLNA	pints	„	9 0	10 0
VICHY	„	„	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS COMPANY OF FINEST SELECTED TOBACCOS.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Thompson's, Dawson's and Noble's muster, per box of 100	1 12
Do. do. do. 250	4 0
Dindiguls and Havannahs, ... box of 100	2 0
Do. do. box of 250	4 8
Treacher's own muster, do. 100	2 4

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GENUINE GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each Cash, Re. 1-8 ; Credit, Re. 1-12.

Of the Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HOTELS.

EXPOSITION OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.—HOTEL ACCOMMODATION AT PANGIM AND OLD GOA.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has established three hotels, one at Pangim, denominated the NOVA GOA HOTEL, and two at Old Goa, denominated the GRAND and the SANTA MONICA HOTEL, and trusts that the Public will continue their Patronage during the Christmas Holidays. Nothing will be wanting to render the hotels in every way comfortable and first-class commodities and wines served at moderate rates.

F.A. De COSTA, Proprietor.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

WATERPROOF SHEETS.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, Cawnpore, are now supplying the above made on Surgeon Major Hamilton's principle. Prices, measurements, and samples on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

MADAME BOULARD,

32, MEADOW STREET.

HANDSOME MILLINERY SELLING OFF as she intends proceeding to England.

ALL AT HALF PRICE.

CYPHER—NEW METHOD.

SAVE half the cost of TELEGRAMS by using the above.

Full explanation (with Table) sent on receipt of one Rupee in Stamps.

THE MANAGER,
"Caxton" Press, Rawal Pindi.

For Sale,

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

THIS EDITION of the Municipal Act No. 3 of 1872, as amended by Act 4 of 1878, is issued by the "Indian Printing Press, Girgaum," in a neat and handy form, with large type and elegantly bound. It contains a very copious index, comprising the headings of all the sections, their numbers and pages, thus rendering reference very easy.

PRICE RS. 2.

Copies can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, or at the "Indian Printing Press," No. 164, Girgaum.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co.,

PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS

BILLIARD TABLES AND ACCESSORIES
of the very best description, always in stock.

Printed Price Lists on application.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co ,
10, Meadow Street, Bombay,
and 41, Bentick Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to state that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS, in the room of Messrs. Jeewanjee Edulje and Sons, for the sale of CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S CELEBRATED SPORTING GUNPOWDER, and they are now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to them with promptness and dispatch.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 6, Apollo Street Fort.

Also, we have in stock SHIP CHANDLERY, MILL and RAILWAY STORES.

Bombay, 27th September 1878.

ITALIAN CONFECTIONER.

SPECIAL CONFECTIONERY FROM PARIS.

SWEETMEATS and CONFECTIONERY, &c., just received from Paris in great variety and exquisitely prepared, such as have never been before imported into Bombay. Inspection invited.

ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY

For the season, of every description and of the best make. ORNAMENTAL CHRISTMAS CAKES, PYRAMIDS, and a large assortment of CHRISTMAS SWEETS always on hand, at moderate rates.

ICE CREAMS, ICE PUDDINGS, and various sorts of plain puddings.

D. STERNSCHER,
9, Meadow Street, Bombay.

ALLAN'S SUPERIOR TWEED SUITS.

Coat and Trousers	Rs. 16, 20 & 25
Fine Black and Blue Serge Suits	Rs. 26
Fine Black Cloth Morning Coats	„ 36
Do. Frock Coats	„ 40

DRESS AND OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

New Pattern Oxford Cloth Shirts with Collars, six for	Rs. 30
French Cambric Fancy Stripes and Spots, six for	„ 27

5, HUMMUM STREET.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

THE COMMODIOUS and AIRY HOUSE in Rampart Row fit for offices and dwelling, now in the occupation of the Bombay Tramway Company and Messrs. Stearns, Hobart and Co., from 1st February 1879. Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee,
"The Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement 1872."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

DURING the temporary absence in Europe of our partner, Mr. ALFRED DANN SAUNDERS, Mr. T. W. CUFF is authorised to sign our firm per procuration.

KING, KING & Co.

Bombay, 23rd December 1878.

Now Ready.

THE BOMBAY CHRISTIAN ALMANACK FOR 1879.

64 p.p. Quarto, Illustrated.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.

TO be had from the booksellers and at the Depot of the Bombay Tract and Book Society.

HOME EDUCATION—A Lady (living near a healthy watering place on the Sussex Coast) who for the last few years has been engaged in educating and having the entire charge of Children whose parents are in India wishes to add one or two more to their number. Every home comfort, with the greatest attention to health and studies. Terms inclusive. Satisfactory references given and required.

Address BETA, Post Office, Worthing.

References permitted to
Captain HAYDON, R. E., Bombay.
Rev. H. BECCLES, Heene Rectory, Worthing.
The Rev. H. G. WOODS, Fellow and Tutor, Trinity College, Oxford.
W. F. TRIBE, Esq., J. P., Tudor Cottage, Worthing.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed that on and from the 1st January 1879 the MANAGEMENT of H. H. the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY and the BERAR STATE LINES from BUDNAIRA to AMRAOTI and from JALLUM to KHAMGAUM will be taken over by the Government.

The Goods Rates, Coaching Fares and times of running of trains at present in force will remain unaltered.

For further information apply to the undersigned.

W. J. CHAMBERLAIN,
Traffic Superintendent in Charge H. H. N.'s State Railway.

Ahmednagar, 23rd December 1878.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, McLeod Road, Kurrachee, on MONDAY, the 6th January 1879, at 1 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 11th December 1878, viz : "That Article 7 of the Articles of Association be cancelled, and that the following be substituted in lieu thereof, 'That Mr. Soonderao Rugganath shall be Secretary and Treasurer to the Company and his remuneration as such Secretary and Treasurer shall be 5 per centum on the gross receipts of the Company, and that he shall not thereby be disqualified from becoming a Director of the Company.'"

ALEX. McHINCH,
Chairman.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 11th December 1878.

TO OFFICERS AND OTHERS AT OUTLYING STATIONS.

THE undersigned have in readiness LIGHT BOXES of sizes up to 1½' by 1' by 1', suitable for despatch per Parcel Post (Banghy Dák) which they pack with Hosiery, Stationery, Tobacco, Medicines, and requirements of any description, according to orders, which should be accompanied with approximate remittances in Cheques, Notes of any Circle, Stamps, &c. Weight up to 50 lbs can be sent by these means to any address where the Indian Post Office reaches.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
Anglo-Indian Agency, Bombay, 28 Apollo Street.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on FRIDAY, the 3rd January 1879, at 3 p. m., at the Offices of the Chamber for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Report of the Committee appointed to consider the Bombay Port Trust Bill 1879.
2. To receive the Report of the Committee appointed to examine and report on the Steam Tonnage Scale with reference to Wheat, Oil-Seeds and Oil, as well as to add such articles of export as are not included at present in the list.

And to pass such Resolutions thereon as may be deemed expedient.

By order of the Committee,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 24th December 1878.

NOTICE.—The EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th instant, and also on TUESDAY, the 31st, and WEDNESDAY, the 1st January.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
J. M. GRIGOR, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 2nd December 1878.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,500 Tons of well SEASONED MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER, in squared Logs, sound and straight, not less than 12 inches square and 20 feet in length, to be delivered at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay, at the rate of not less than 250 Tons per month, commencing from 1st May next.

Specification and Form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 8th January 1879, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash, or Government Paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 7th December 1878.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1878 TO SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES

AS

They are simple to learn and easy to work ;
They possess all the latest improvements ;
They are complete in accessories ;
Reliable in action, and are
more durable and adapted to a larger variety sewing than any other machines.

HAND MACHINES	Rs. 60
FOOT do.	„ 80
HAND AND FOOT BOTH	„ 90

Machines of every description and for all class of work in stock.

PROSPECTUS AND LESSONS FREE.
MACHINES SENT ON APPROVAL WITHOUT ANY CHARGE.
MONTHLY INSTALMENTS ACCEPTED FROM APPROVED BUYERS

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
6 ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS, 1878.

BOLTON & COMPANY have this day unpacked over 3,000 most useful and ornamental articles suitable for Xmas and New Year presentation, and beg to remind their Constituents and other intending purchasers not to loose this opportunity for making a fair selection of from the most elegant novelties in time.

PRICE OF EACH ARTICLE FROM Rs. 1 TO Rs. 500.

The Preserved Provisions are of the first class manufactures and quality only, for which we have been so long and so favourably known.

Early inspection is kindly invited. Prices moderate.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 27th Dec. 1878.

Market closed for Christmas holidays.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 21st December 1878. Open 1,268½ miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	2,09,452	0	0
Merchandise	3,88,049	0	0
Telegraph	1,002	0	0
Total Rs......	5,98,503	0	0
Corresponding Week last year, open 1,268½ miles ......Total Rs......	5,99,562	4	4
Decrease	1,059	4	4

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The s. s. Standard, 1,074 tons, Captain W. W. Lyon, with sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo, and 60 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Vingorla, 315 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kathiawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and 207 deck passengers.

The s. s. Calder, 400 tons, Captain T. F. Ormsndy, arrived in harbour yesterday, from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 104 horses, and the following passengers; Miss Magill, Mr. Edwards, and 40 deck passengers.

The Anchor Line s. s. Trinacria, 1,342 tons, Captain R. Hutcheson, will sail to-day for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs. Wolseley and three children, Major Capill, Mrs. Capill and four children, Miss Kingsley, Captain Gahan, and Mr. F. C. Jones.

The s. s. Alabama, 1,166 tons, Captain W. Humphries, arrived in harbour yesterday from Goa, with the following passengers:—Dr de Souza, Mr. Callen, Mother St. Peter, five Sisters, and 220 deck passengers. The Alabama sailed yesterday for the same port, with the following passengers:—39 first class, 57 second class, and 530 deck passengers.

The s. s. Precurseur, 1,004 tons, Captain E. P. Sensine, arrived in harbour on the 26th inst. from Bordeaux 22nd Nov., with Mr. Recandeau as a passenger, and the following cargo:—3,857 cases brandy, 2 cases cologne, 1,511 cases and 2 casks wine, 67 cases wine and brandy, 50 cases corks, 1 case oil, 1 case boots 9 cases champagne, 38 cases plums, and 2 cases perfumery. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nawrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

The ship Weathersfield, 1,050 tons, Captain R. Sherris, which arrived in harbour on the 25th inst. from London 9th Sept., brought the following cargo:—6 casks wine, 1,000 bundles steel, 28 cases papers, 600 casks cement, 50 cases cologne, 8 casks ink, 250 casks beer, 466 packages color and paint, 13,091 bars iron, 108 cases matches, 82 cases glass, 54 kegs nails, 9 packages earthenware, 278 cases brandy, 140 packages glassware, 200 casks lead, 32 cases provisions, 523 cases window glass, 488 cases oilmanstores, 31 cases wire, 1 carriage, and 42 packages goods. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
26	Precurseur (s)	Sensine	Bordeaux, Nov 22.
27	Hydaspes (s)	Reuncldson	Suez, Dec 13.
	Calder	Ormandy	Bussorah, Dec 15.
	Vingorla (s)	Dougherty	Kurrachee, Dec 23.
	Alabama (s)	Humphries	Goa, Dec 26.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
27	Abyssinia (s)	Nailer	P. Gulf via Kurrachee
	Queenstown	Porrington	Elephant Point.
	Alabama (s)	Humphries	Goa.
	Fatho Mobaruck	Nacoda	Mozambique.

he following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Trinacria, Hutcheson, to Liverpool.
Steamer Standard, Lyon, to Mauritius.

The steamer Vingorla, to Kathiawar Coast and Kurrachee, wa entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.
23 Poona (s) ....Augore ....Southampton, Nov 14.
Sierra Nevada ....Kennedy ....London, Sept 14.
Lightning ....Gilliat ....London, July 3.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 23.—Steamers Malabar, Bengal, and Puttialla. Ships Schah Jehan, Philomene, Royal Alexandra, and British Monarch.

PASSENGERS.

Per Poona—Mrs Maclean and infant. From Southampton to Calcutta: Miss Browne, Mr H Mosley, Miss Mosley, Mr Apear, Miss Scott, Mr Hannay, Mr Gase, Dr Holman, Mr Hoile, Mr Mathew, Miss Thorpe, Mr Buller, Mr Hopps, Mr Wood, Mr Lewis, Mr Shepperson, Mr West, Mr Burton, Miss Lloyd, Miss Leslie, Mr Seymour, Mr Savielle, child, Miss Savielle, Mr O Savielle, Mr Mitchell, Mrs Greatorex, 3 children, Hon'ble E and Mrs Birch. From Madras: Mr Christie, Mr Martin, Rev Mookerjee, Mr Stewart, Mr Campbell, Mr Marshall, Mr Davies, Mr Innes, Mr Graham, Mr Moore, Mr J D Gordon C S I, Mr Tulloch, Mr Abbs, and Mr Lockville.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Poonah—Lady Stuart and Royal Alfred.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 5 Japan, No 9 ss, Pijl, from Rotterdam.
6 Rembang, No 10 ss, Ferbeet, from Rotterdam.
8 Seiki, J M War, Jeowye, from Port Said.
11 Sumatra, ss, Boseli, from Genova.
12 Assyria, ss, Hay, from London.
12 Princes Amelia, ss, Fabrstius, from Amsterdam.
12 Malwa, ss, Tomlin, from London.
12 Chimborazo, ss, Fhench, from Sydney.
12 Madura, ss, Cotton, from Kurrachee.
13 Audacious, H M F S, Durrant, from Singapore.
14 Cathay, ss, Dundas, from Calcutta.
14 Allier, F M War, ——, from Toulon.
14 Tigre, ss, Lormier, from Marseilles.
15 Plainmeller, ss, Stephenson, from Bombay.
15 Surat, ss, Burne, from Bombay.
16 Winston, ss, Cooper, from Cardiff.
17 Salisbury, ss, Wood, from Bombay.
18 Alexander Smyre, ss, Dart, from Zanzibar.
18 Africa, P T ship, Marques, from Lisbon.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 10 Japan, No 9, ss, Pijl, to Batavia.
11 Sumatra, ss, Boseli, to Bombay.
12 Assyria, ss, Hay, to Kurrachee.
12 Princes Amelia, ss, Fabrstius, to Batavia.
12 Malwa, ss, Tomlin, to Bombay.
12 Chimborazo, ss, Fhench, to London.
13 Madura, ss, Cotton, to London.
14 Audacious, H M F S, Durrant, to England.
14 Cathay, ss, Dundas, to London.
15 Seiki, J M War, Jnowye, to Bombay.
15 Allier, F M War, ——, to New Calidonia.
15 Tigre, ss, Lormier, to Shanghai.
15 Plainmeller, ss, Stephenson, to Calais.
15 Surat, ss, Burne, to Venice.
17 Salisbury, ss, Wood, to Marseilles.
18 Rembang, No 10, ss, Forbeet, to Batavia.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Winston, ss, Cooper, from Cardiff.
Alexander Smyre, ss, Dart, from Zanzibar.
Africa, P T ship, Marques, from Lisbon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—December 27.

For Liverpool.

Atalanta s—60 cwts bones, Noormahamed Lutiff; 90 cwts bones, Hudson and Co; 70 bales wool, Motty Jeitha; 210 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 45 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass.

Trinacria s—34 bales hemp, and 33 bales rags, Nuthoo Sonderjee; 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For London.

Wanloch—81 bales coir yarn, Madhowjee Ghella; 26 bales hides, and 2 bales skins, Mahamedbhoy Abdoola and Co; 33 cwts cloves, Khulfanbhoy Dama.

Lombardy s—395 cwts olibanum, Laduck Rahim; 60½ cwts m-o'-p shells, Rujubally Allyruja; 8 bales carpets, Framjee, Sands and Co; 145 cases P feathers, Vinay and Co; 7 cases P feathers, and 26 bales skins, Tarmahamed Hajee Hassum; 6 bales skins, and 3 bales hides, Allarukhia Nuthoo; 81 cwts coir yarn, Treecomdass Lowjee; 10 cases m-o'-p shells, Mahamed Rowjee; 20 bags coffee, P and O S N Co; 5 cwts horns, and 1 case P feather, Bundally Sewjee; 2½ cwts cowdas, Currimbhoy Hussanbhoy; 42 lbs T shells, Jewraz Mareally; 1,500 cwts gingelly seed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

For Genoa.

Sumatra s—800 cwts linseed, Kunkler, Singer and Co.

For Calcutta.

Ethiopia s—90 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Setna.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 27th December 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·928
Temperature of the Air	73·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·9
Dew Point	63·2
Relative humidity of Air	·702
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	80·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	67·0
General Direction of Wind	NW, ESE, E, ESE, W, NW, NNW, N, NE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	184

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—December 25.

Penton, Lieut, 18th Bombay N I, on leave, from Poona.

December 27.

Inglis, Lieut Col, 6th Lt Infantry, on duty, from England.
England, Major, 10th Lancers, from leave, from England.
Strong, Captain, 10th Lancers, from leave, from England.
Welsh, Major, R A, from furlough, from England.
Brownlow, Captain, 1st, Sikh Infantry, from leave, from England.
Porter, Lieut, 28th Punjab N I, from leave, from England.
Money, Lieut, 11th Lancers, from leave, from England.
Peacock, Surg, on duty, from Baroda.
Stace, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Kathiawar.

DEPARTURES.—December 25.

Kesys, Major, Comt Dept, on duty, to Poona.
Welsh, Major, R A, to rejoin, to Calcutta.
Sexton, Lieut Col, Comd Vol Corps, on duty, to Khandalla.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters,
Poona, 27th December 1878.

The C C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Deolalee Depot, Capt W H McMath, 66th Foot, to officiate as Adjutant, during the absence of Capt Harris, officiating Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.

28th N I, Lieut Reilly, Wing officer and officiating Adjutant to be Adjutant.

Major A Po te, 5th N L I, held charge of the depot 19th N I, in addition to his own duties, from 11th to 13th Dec, both days inclusive.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty on the dates specified:—Major C Swinhoe, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 19 h Dec; Captain P H Greig, Adjutant 14th N I, 18th Dec; Lieut Dobbs, Sub-Assistant Commissary General; 12th Dec.

Surgeon G H Ball, M D, is transferred from general duty Bombay to general duty Ahmedabad for duty with the Detachment 2nd Grenadiers N I returning to Bombay on completion of the duty.

Surg on Major C H Harvey is transferred from the Presidency to the Poona circle for general duty, and will proceed to Mhow to assume medical charge of the E-3 R H A.

Surgeon H C H Peacoke, general duty N D (doing duty with the 20th N I) is directed to return to general duty Bombay, on being relieved by Surgeon De Tatham.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Sind District order, dated 13 Dec appointing Lieut Col F Betty to command the Royal Artillery in Sind, as a temporary measure.

83rd Foot Regimental order dated 11 Dec, appointing Lieut J A R Bell to command the Indian depot of the Regt.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

6th N I Captain R A Prideaw to Bombay for 30 days, to appear before a medical Board.

Lieut N P Fowell (E Battery B Brigade) to Bombay, thence to England to appear before a Medical Board.

MESSRS. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART, ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

MANUEL—December 4th, at Holland Park, Nottinghill, London, the wife of M. B. Manuel, Esq., of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BOULTON—December 9th, at Kurrachee, the wife of Lieut. Colonel C. F. Boulton, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

O'BRIEN—December 26th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Surgeon Major T. M. O'Brien, A. M. D., of a son, still-born.

WICKS—December 27th, at Byculla, the wife of G. W. Wicks, B. I. S. N. Company, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

IVES—December 25th, at Ahmedabad, after a long and painful illness, Ida Emily Williemine, youngest daughter of Conductor George Ives, Ordnance Department, aged 2 years, 4 months and 19 days. Deeply regretted by her relatives and friends.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

PLOMER—December 19th, at Kattah, near Shapur, Punjab, William Henry Plomer, Assistant Patrol in the Customs, aged 28 years.

TAPSELL—December 19th, at Lahore, Henry Tapsell, late Patrol in H. M.'s Customs, aged 44 years.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1878.

General Roberts has acted with praiseworthy promptitude and decision of purpose in meting out exemplary punishment to the Pathans of the 29th Punjab N. I., whose misconduct exposed the Kurram Field Force to the risk of being overtaken by a great disaster in the operations undertaken for the capture of the Peiwar Kotal. It appears that one Pathan soldier of this regiment fired his rifle on the night of the 1st instant to give information to the enemy of the intended surprise of their position; and this man, his offence having been clearly proved, was hanged last Tuesday in presence of all the troops under General Roberts's command. A comrade, who had also fired his rifle on the night in question, seems to have been convicted only of an act of culpable carelessness, for which he is rightly sentenced to two years' imprisonment. The jemadar who should have reported these men gets seven years' imprisonment; and eighteen soldiers, who deserted rather than fight against their Afghan kinsmen, are variously sentenced to terms of imprisonment for seven, ten, and fourteen years. The example set by these men may have very grave and far-reaching consequences; and General Roberts has deserved well of the State by checking at the outset a mutinous disposition which might quickly communicate itself to the Pathan soldiers serving in many other regiments of the Native Army. There is no danger that whole regiments may be infected with a feeling of sympathy for the Afghans, leading them to turn their arms against their English employers; for the proportion of Pathans in the Punjab regiments, though considerable, is entirely overborne by the greater number of the Sikh soldiery, who detest the Afghans as hereditary enemies, and show the greatest zeal in fighting against them. The wisdom of composing each native regiment of men of different races and religions is now apparent. At the same time it is obvious that the disaffection of a section of a regiment may at a critical moment cause the loss of a battle. General Roberts could not again employ the 29th Punjab N. I. in any military movement against the Afghans without having an uncomfortable suspicion, that his designs might be betrayed to the enemy and some weak point on his own side left unguarded. This very regiment served with credit through the Jowaki campaign; and it shows how strong an influence the Afghan name has over the Mussulmans on the Indian border that all the restraints of military discipline and the pride which brave soldiers take in their work did not suffice to withhold the Pathans of the 29th N. I. from disgracing themselves lately by proving faithless to their salt. The ties of kindred and the love of independence which is the strongest feeling in every Afghan breast have overcome the sense of duty and the force of habit which soldiers above all other men usually find it almost impossible to shake themselves free from. The worst of it is, that it is unlikely the disaffection can be confined to the Pathans of one regiment only. These clansmen are always ready to stand by one another, and in their unwillingness to face the Afghans lies a source of strength for Shere Ali and weakness for the Government of India of which time alone can reveal the true magnitude. The Amir seems after all to have not spoken altogether idly when he boasted that even English money could not win from him the loyalty of the Pathans. General Roberts has done all in his power to prevent the disease which has broken out in one regiment of his force from spreading through all the Punjab regiments in the invading columns; but the forced period of inaction in the enemy's country to which the troops are now condemned for several months will provide abundant facilities for the efforts of Afghan agents to seduce our troops from their allegiance and prompt them to acts of mutiny and desertion. All the difficulties, indeed, moral as well as material, of the enterprise to which the Empire is committed, are terribly aggravated by the fatal indecision which has left the Afghan war unfinished. The Government of India, however, seems to view the situation very cheerfully, and to believe that the conquest of Afghanistan has been already achieved.

Whether the Amir receives his report of the Queen's speech and the debates thereon through the medium of the journal represented by Mr. Forbes, or from the larger types and plainer words of the *Times*, both he and his St. Petersburg friends will be disappointed by the entire absence of anything like controversy. Recent telegrams have brought reports of very vehement language used by Lord Hartington in denunciation of Lord Lytton, but the opening debate of the Afghan session seems to have been remarkably mild and pacific. The more violent suburban arguments of the member for Greenwich were ignored by the Marquis of Hartington in the Lower House, and in the House of Lords Earl Granville rose amid cheers not to move an amendment to the address, or to threaten opposition to any of Lord Cranbrook's subsequent proceedings, but to complain of the want of allusions to the present depression in trade, to European politics, and to South African troubles. To have expected such topics to be treated on such an occasion would be as absurd as if a resident at Camden Town or Harrow should expect the "flying Scotchman" to allow him to alight at his own station. And even to stay with Lord Granville to investigate "such small personal details" as the degree of culpability attaching to each of the recent Secretaries of State for India, is much the same as if a passenger hurrying to Edinburgh were to insist on the train stopping in the Kilsby tunnel for him to expatiate to his fellow-travellers on the difficulties which attended its construction. That he can do as the train rushes on just as well as Parliament and the nation generally can criticize Lord Lawrence's defence and Lord Northbrook's subtleties without any interruption to the more active work of voting money to support Lord Lytton. By a strange coincidence the report of General Roberts's victory at the Peiwar Kotal on the 3rd inst. appears side by side with the account of the debates, and we learn from England that all parties have heard of it with thankfulness and relief. A small section of the Brother Stiggins party are indeed still raising a faint protest against war, and would probably prefer to supply the Amir with a batch of moral pocket handkerchiefs, and to teach that unlettered personage to read the works of Mr. and Mrs. Fawcett in their original purity. But the feeling of all England is unmistakable. Though regiment is following regiment to the Cape, and the transport of troops is about the only profitable employment for the mercantile marine just now, there is no mistaking the intention that the Amir shall be taught at all costs a practical lesson, and the very people who admit the wretchedness of the war are most anxious for it to be finished in the only way in which it can be finished. With the mover of the address in the House of Lords almost all alike admit that the time for argument is passed, and not even the Duke of Argyll was present in his seat to contradict the statement. Perhaps with Lord Granville he has failed in the comparatively short space of seven days to master papers which journalists were able to digest in as many hours, and perhaps highland pride prevents his echoing the warm and kindly words which end Lord Granville's speech. The emergency being created, all precautions must be taken for, and all sympathy is due to, the "brave and gallant troops." Lord Grey's amendment elicited from the Duke of Somerset a direct repartee in the shape of a statement of Mr. Gladstone's definition at the time of the Abyssinian war that a Minister's duty was to declare war on his own responsibility and to go to Parliament afterwards, while his hope of vigorous action bringing the war to a speedy close led Lord Salisbury to characterize the Duke's speech as "courageous and patriotic." Lord Northbrook ingeniously slipped from the position of a defendant to that of a witness, and contented himself with finding inaccuracies in Lord Cranbrook's papers. The discussion was in danger of becoming petty and personal when the Premier rose to complain. "If hour after hour "should be passed at a moment when the country "wants our opinion on one of the greatest issues "ever submitted to the consideration of Parlia-"ment in order to ascertain whether Secretary "This misquoted the despatch of the Viceroy, "I defy any human being to understand what "the whole question amounts to." Then he assured the House as to the Berlin treaty and the reforms of the Ottoman Empire, and having explained why the Royal Speech contained no allusion to the prevailing distress, he felt confident that neither the House nor the country would in any way sanction the policy which mistakes timidity for wisdom.

The debates in the House of Commons followed much the same course as in the House of Lords, Mr. Gladstone confining his criticism to the words of the address as being likely to commit the House to an opinion on which its members were not unanimous. But there never was a time when Mr. Gladstone had less influence with moderate and rational politicians than at the present time; his views have become offensive even to the electors of Greenwich, and that young member for Newark whose essay on Church and State so much pleased Macaulay is likely to extend his parliamentary progress to another borough. Speeches of such men as the Duke of Somerset would seems to represent the views of the country more faithfully.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 6th DECEMBER.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Hydaspes, Commander J. S. Tomlin, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 7-30 o'clock with the English Mails of Dec. 6th. The following is the list of passengers:—

From Southampton.

Mr A D Collins
Mr E Gray
Mr R L Anderson
Master Francis
Major J W Saunders
Mr Pead
Mrs S V Fitzgerald
Mr M Fraser
Sub.-Lt. E H Curry, R. N.

From Venice.

Mr W Prescot
Miss Prescot
Mr Jackson
Mr Gray
Mr Kirby
Mr and Mrs Harrington and 3 children
Miss Anderson
Mr & Mrs N S Alexander and 2 children
Mr Caldecott
Captain Aislabie
Major & Mrs D G MacGrath
Mr C T C White
Mr Poppe
Captain H Fox, R E.

From Brindisi.

Mr and Mrs Wedderburn
Mr J Scott
Mr R S Hamilton
Major D Welsh
General Vaughan
Mr A R Macdonald
Mr Masters
Mr and Mrs A Watt
Colonel H Fraser
Mr Micrulachi
Mr J Schwendler
Mr A Bruel
Captain Churchill
Mr W Griffin
Miss Griffin
Lieut Col Inglis
Major England
Captain Strong
Capt Brownlow
Lieut E Money
Mr A K Porter
Mr and Mrs W Jeffreys
Mr Moore.

From Suez.

Dr and Mrs Leitner
Baron von Blechroder
Mr Carl Metterswerg
Mr D Riddiford
Mrs and Miss Riddiford
Two Messrs Mitchell

From Aden.

Colonel A B Little
Dr J P de C Friere
Mr F G deSilva.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

We have had what may be called an Afghan week. Even before the meeting of Parliament, the Afghan question absorbed public attention. Closely following upon the publication of the Blue Book on Afghan affairs, came a second volume of more than 200 pages of "correspondence respecting Central Asia," consisting mainly of letters exchanged between the English and Russian Governments from December 1873 to September 30th in the present year. On Saturday evening Mr. Gladstone spoke at Plumstead for an hour and fifty minutes almost exclusively on the policy of the Government towards Afghanistan; and there have also been speeches on the same subject during the week from Mr. Fawcett and other smaller political fry, besides letters and leading articles in abundance. Among other contributions to the discussion have been a memorandum by Lord Northbrook stating that after reading the official papers he is still of opinion that Lord Cranbrook's despatch gave an incorrect account of the negotiations which took place between Lord Northbrook and Shere Ali in 1873; letters from Sir Arthur Hobhouse and Sir William Muir, confirming a report which had been published that they and Sir Henry Norman were opposed to the policy described in the despatch from the Government of India, dated May 10th, 1877, (the policy involved in Sir Lewis Pelly's Mission); and a letter from Lord Shaftesbury stating that after reading the case for the Government, as stated in Lord Cranbrook's despatch and in the Blue Book, he had come to the conclusion that the sending of an embassy to the Amir without his consent was an act of aggression. Since Tuesday, also, the telegrams from India have been looked for with some eagerness. On the morning of that day news was published that General Roberts had been engaged all the previous day in a battle in the Peiwar Pass. As nothing was said about the result, the next telegrams were awaited with much interest; but when Wednesday evening came, and the latest message was that there was "no news from General Roberts," people became anxious; and when they opened their newspapers yesterday morning and found that the telegrams were still silent on the matter, the anxiety almost changed into fear that some disaster had occurred. About 10 o'clock, however, news arrived of General Roberts's capture of Peiwar Kotal, and for the next two hours special editions of one or other of the morning papers were issued almost every quarter of an hour, and were sold in the streets as fast as they could be supplied. In one or two of the law courts the business was interrupted while the judges read the telegram, and when the House of Commons met in the evening for business, ministers were interrogated on the subject at the earliest moment the forms of the House would allow, and Mr. Stanhope's reply that official confirmation of General Roberts's success had reached the India Office was received with loud cheers.

The Central Asian correspondence has been treated much in the same way as the Blue Book on Afghanistan, each party sees in it what it wants to find there, and each seems more anxious to throw blame on the other than to arrive at any true conception of the real facts of the case. The Conservatives assert that Liberal Governments allowed themselves to be "gulled" by Russia; the Liberals remark sarcastically on the weakness with which Lord Salisbury seems to have received the Russian Minister's explanation that the Mission to Kabul—of which the Russian Foreign Office at first denied all knowledge—was a mission of "simple courtesy." It is asserted by some who profess to know something of the secrets of the India and Foreign Offices that this correspondence—which, it will be remembered, was last August promised in "a few days"—is still very defective on the subject of the Russian approach towards Merv; and it is believed that Sir Charles Dilke, who called upon the Government last session to produce this Central Asian correspondence, will endeavour to have some further light thrown upon the question.

Mr. Gladstone's farewell visit to his constituents at Greenwich on Saturday last was a great success except as to the arrangements for admission to the evening meeting, which were not very satisfactory to those who had to push their way through a dense crowd. Some persons had distributed handbills about the borough headed "Treason!", denouncing Mr. Gladstone as a traitor to his Queen, to his country, to his party, and to "poor Greenwich," and calling upon the people of Greenwich and Woolwich to give "the ungrateful traitor a good sound English hooting." The handbill concluded with the words "do not be provoked to violence!" which bore a strange resemblance to the old exhortation "don't put him under the pump!" What took place in the streets, I do not know, but indoors the ex-Premier's reception could not have been more enthusiastic. When he entered the building—a large skating rink in which some 4,000 or 5,000 people were assembled—the whole meeting rose to their feet and cheered and waved hats and handkerchiefs until they were fairly exhausted. This warm greeting seemed to inspirit the veteran statesman, whose speech was delivered with an amount of fire and animation that one would not have expected from a man of so aged and haggard an appearance as the late Premier now presents. His voice was clear and resonant, and judging from the attentive silence with which the speech was listened to throughout, he must have been heard distinctly at the remotes end of the building, which was packed to every corner. The speech was essentially a party one—it was from beginning to end an indictment of the Government, as the real "friends of Russia," and as the promoters of an unjust war. One of the most telling points in the speech, in its effect upon the audience, was when, after a long analysis of the policy pursued towards Afghanistan by the late and the present Governments, freely illustrated by extracts from the Blue Book,—the speaker drew himself up to his full height, and, raising his voice said, "now what is the answer to all this? The answer is only this, that Russia had sent a mission to Kabul. Well, if Russia sent a mission to Kabul, why have we not called Russia to account?" The effect of these words upon the audience was immense. They jumped to their feet with one accord, and cheered and waved their hats for some minutes. Russia, Mr. Gladstone had already admitted, was under a covenant with us not to exercise any influence in Afghanistan; but he said we "sing small" to the powerful Emperor with his 80 millions of people and his 1,400,000 or 1,500,000 soldiers, and wage war on the "poor trembling, shuddering Amir of Afghanistan, doubtful how he can hold his crown with the few tribes over which he exercises an uncertain and precarious rule." Mr. Gladstone's peroration was remarkably impressive, delivered as it was with great solemnity of tone, and listened to with breathless attention, as he dwelt on the "tremendous sin" of an unjust war, and illustrated, by a reference to the sleep-walking scene in "Macbeth," his contention that the utmost external success cannot silence "the inward monitor, that lives within." There were to have been one or two more speeches after Mr. Gladstone's, but the audience was in no mood to hear any one else that night, and after a briefly moved and seconded vote of thanks and a few words in reply from Mr. Gladstone, whose voice by this time seemed almost to fail him, the meeting dispersed with cheers for the ex-Premier and his wife, who sat beside him on the platform.

Yesterday the sixth session of the present Parliament opened, and the discussions of the past two months were continued in the two houses of the Legislature. The Queen not being present, little interest was of course felt in the opening ceremony, and the Royal speech was, from its extreme brevity, more than usually disappointing. When the Houses resumed their sitting in the evening, however, there was a large attendance in both chambers. In the Lords there were all the signs of an expected great debate. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge were in their usual place on the cross benches, and in one of the galleries were Prince Leopold, Prince Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Teck and other distinguished personages. Lord Derby, it was noticed, formally intimated his secession from his party by taking a seat on the cross benches—perhaps as a sort of half-way house to the Opposition benches. The first noble lord to rise was Lord Cranbrook, who gave notice that on Monday he would move a resolution sanctioning the employment of Indian troops at the expense of the revenues of India, "in the military operations which may be carried on beyond the external frontiers of Her Majesty's Indian possessions." Lord Ravensworth (better known by his House of Commons name of Lord Eslington) and Lord Inchiquin, the nephew of Smith O'Brien, of cabbage garden fame, moved and seconded the address, and then Lord Granville rose. He complained of the omissions in the Royal Speech, especially the omission of any reference to the distress which exists in the country, and criticised at some length the Afghan policy of the Government, but intimated that the whole matter must be fully discussed when Lord Cranbrook brought forward his motion. The country having gone to war, however, the noble lord added amid the cheers of the house, he should co-operate with the Government in the strongest manner, in making provision for our gallant troops. Lord Cranbrook, in the vehement manner for which Mr. Gathorne Hardy was celebrated, defended his despatch from the attacks which had been made on it out-of-doors by "ex-Viceroys" and a certain "right hon. gentleman," and declared in effect that if he had to write the despatch over again he should use the same language. Earl Grey was so deeply impressed with the injustice of the war, that he took the unusual course of moving an amendment to the address, expressing regret that Ministers did not consult Parliament before war was declared. The Duke of Somerset supported the Government and said he thought the war necessary, and Lord Salisbury, expressing his opinion of the "utter wretchedness" of the personal details imported into the discussion, replied to Lord Granville and Lord Grey, and passed a warm eulogium upon Lord Lytton, whom he described as possessing "the imagination of a poet with the discretion of a Scotchman." Lord Northbrook replied to Lord Cranbrook at some length, accused the Indian Secretary of not having mastered his case, and said that if he had consulted three distinguished statesmen now upon his Council, and who were also members of his (Lord Northbrook's) Council, Lord Cranbrook would have given a more accurate account of what took place than was contained in his despatch. The debate was wound up by the Prime Minister, who expressed his belief that the country would be greatly disappointed at finding that a debate relating to momentous issues had degenerated into a "petty squabble," and after expressing his confidence that the Berlin Treaty would be carried out, and that Cyprus would become an "important and influential" position, he concluded with a reference to General Roberts's "brilliant victory," and Lord Grey's amendment having been negatived, the address was adopted, and their lordships went home.

In the Commons every seat was filled when the business commenced, and several peers and diplomatists, among them Count Schouvaloff, were in the gallery. On Mr. Stanhope giving notice of a motion about the payment of the expenses of the war out of the Indian revenues, in the same terms as Lord Cranbrook's notice in the other House, Mr. Fawcett immediately jumped up and gave notice of his intention to oppose it, at which the Ministerialists laughed. The debate on the address was somewhat tame. After the mover and seconder (Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Hall) had spoken, Lord Hartington immediately rose, and took much the same tone as Lord Granville. He expressed his suspicion that the war with Afghanistan was a foregone conclusion with the Government, warmly defended Lord Northbrook and the late Ministry from the charge of having caused the necessity for the war by their "masterly inactivity," but said that as the Government had commenced the war it must be vigorously conducted. Mr. Gladstone afterwards rose, but only to suggest a verbal amendment to the address, to which Sir Stafford Northcote consented, and then proceeded, in the mildest accents, to prove to a small and somewhat drowsy audience that nobody was to blame for anything, and to express his confidence, that, somehow or other everything, including our own finances, would in time come right. There was some more desultory speechifying after this, but it was of little interest, and soon after midnight the address was agreed to, and thus this preliminary skirmish ended.

The Opposition has, however, decided to raise a distinct issue between themselves and the Government on the question of the war. The leaders of the party have held meetings on two successive days this week to discuss their plans, and it has been finally decided that a resolution challenging the policy of the Government shall be moved in both Houses—in the Upper House by Lord Halifax, and in the Lower by Mr. Whitbread, both men of weight and standing. There has been considerable difficulty in framing the terms of the motion, so as to meet the views of all sections of the Liberal party, and this evening Mr. Whitbread announced it in the House of Commons in the following terms—"To call attention to papers, and move that this House disapproves the conduct of the Government which has resulted in the war with Afghanistan." This apparently is not strong enough for the Radicals, and Mr. Chamberlain is to move an addition to the resolution censuring the Government for going to war without first consulting Parliament, and for withholding the papers on the subject until after war was declared. In the Lords the motion is to take the form of an amendment to Lord Cranbrook's resolution, and the debate will consequently come on Monday. When the debate in the Commons will take place is not very clear. The Government do not feel inclined to postpone their resolution, and Mr. Fawcett is not disposed to forego his opportunity of protesting against the employment of the revenues of India for the purposes of the war, although probably his following will be very small. There was a long wrangle in the House this evening as to how the debates were to be arranged, but no satisfactory conclusion was arrived at.

The reports of a speedy dissolution of Parliament continue to be very prevalent; and there is now a strong belief that, after the present short session is over, the present House of Commons will not meet again; but that Parliament will be at once dissolved, and the general election got over by the usual time for the commencement of the session in February. There were some passages in Mr. Gladstone's speech which seem to show that he shares this impression; the *Times*, too, the other day talked about the "approaching shadows of a general election" being already discernible; and the entire absence in the Queen's Speech of any legislative measures which the Government propose to introduce is held to point in the same direction. Whatever opinion, however, members of the House of Commons may have upon the subject, they are acting as if no such thing as a dissolution was dreamed, for on the first night of this new session notices of new bills and motions to the number of 40 or 50 were given, including most of the good old stock questions such as the Scotch law of hypothec, marriage with a deceased wife's sister, the Burials question, the Permissive Bill (in a new shape), and woman suffrage. One important novelty, however, was a bill for a compulsory audit and periodical publication of the accounts of joint stock companies. Perhaps, after all, a good deal will depend upon what happens during the next week or two; for, personally, I doubt whether the Government and their supporters, in their heart of hearts, are really very confident of the result of an appeal to the country just now, whatever some of their party organs may say. The *Times*, in the article already referred to, seemed to hint at the possibility of a general election leading to a call upon the Liberal leaders to take office, by an appeal to Lords Granville and Hartington "to make Parliament and the country feel that in case of emergency they could be trusted to assume the responsibilities of office," and to separate themselves from Mr. Gladstone and his followers—a course which they are very unlikely to take. Some people profess to believe that Lord Beaconsfield himself does not anticipate for his Cabinet a much longer tenure of office, and that he rather enjoys the notion of seeing how his successors would extricate themselves from the various "complications" which the Berlin Treaty, the Anglo-Turkish agreement, and other transactions have brought about.

The threatening state of affairs in South Africa would long ago have attracted more notice than it has, had not the Afghan difficulty absorbed public attention. The accounts from the Cape for some weeks past have been far from reassuring; and according to the latest news there are signs of a general concerted hostile movement of the Zulus in every direction. Lord Chelmsford has been pressing for more troops, but it was not until Tuesday that the first detachment of the reinforcements which are to be sent out to him left this country. The Horse Guards do not see their way to spare more than 1,400 men, namely, the 2nd battalions of the 4th and 99th Regiments, which have each been brought up to their full strength of 700 men. Lord Chelmsford is understood to have asked for a much larger force in order that he might act on the offensive. The 2nd Battalion of the 99th Foot, which has already sailed, was stationed at the Cape some years ago, and now goes out under the command of Lieut.-Col. Welman, who served in the Crimean war. The 2nd battalion of the 4th, to whom the Queen has to-day presented new colours at Windsor Castle, is under the command of Colonel Bray, who served in the first Afghan war with the 31st Foot, and who received a Companionship of the Bath for his services in the Abyssinian campaign.

Death has been very busy during the last few days among "Men of the Time." English literature has sustained a heavy loss this week in the death of Mr. George Henry Lewes in his 62nd year. Those who knew him chiefly as the author of the "Biographical History of Philosophy," his "Life of Goethe," his "Studies of Animal Life," and other works of a philosophical and scientific character, are scarcely aware of the wonderful versatility of his intellect. At one time, he stood almost alone among English men of letters as a literary and dramatic critic; and many persons have no doubt read with considerable surprise during the last few days that in his earlier days he was both a novelist and a dramatist. Two novels which he wrote about 33 years ago—"Ranthorpe" and "Rose, Blanche, and Violet," although they did not attain any great popularity, were nevertheless much talked of in literary circles, and readers of Mrs. Gurkell's "Life of Charlotte Bronte" will remember many references to Mr. Lewes' novels in some of Miss Bronte's letters both to the author himself and to others. He was indeed one of the first to discover the merits of "Jane Eyre," and had some difficulty in persuading the editor of *Fraser* to permit him to write of an unknown author in the terms which he wished to employ. As a dramatist, also he was not altogether unsuccessful, for his "Game of Speculation," written and produced under an assumed name, was the success of a season, and still retains its place upon the stage. He also wrote a tragedy, "The Noble Heart," but this did not succeed. As a journalist he deserves to be remembered as the projector of *The Leader* and the *Fortnightly Review*. The first, which was started in 1850, was a weekly journal, Radical in politics, and the advocate of social reform of every kind; and although it had not a long existence it introduced a style of criticism, and of fresh lively comments upon passing events in all departments of life, which was at that time unknown, and which paved the way for the new class of weeklies which has since come into existence. The *Fortnightly Review*,—the editorship of which Mr. Lewes was not able, owing to bad health, to hold for much more than a year—was more successful, and is still an established power. He also contributed to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in its early days, a series of theatrical criticisms, of rare soundness of judgment and acuteness of observation, which were afterwards republished in a volume, and up to the last he was looked up to as a great authority upon new plays and new actors. In society he was a general favourite—not certainly owing to any personal charms, in which respect nature had been very niggard towards him—but for his brilliant conversational powers, and the varied character of his attainments. And, in addition to all his own claims to remembrance, he deserves to be known as the husband of "George Eliot."

A sad accident deprived us yesterday of another writer who has been prominently before the public for the last five-and-twenty years. Major Whyte-Melville, the author of "Holmby House," "Digby Grand," and numerous sporting novels, while out hunting with the Vale of the White Horse Hounds, was thrown from his horse and died instantaneously. He was in his early days a captain in the Coldstream Guards, and after his retirement from the army he joined the Turkish Contingent in the Crimean war, and served in the cavalry until the end of the war. It was a strange fate that one who wrote such brilliant descriptions of the delights and the exploits of the hunting field should himself fall a victim to his favourite pastime.

An accident incurred in another kind of sport has caused the death of another well-known member of London society, Mr. Frederick Gye, the manager of the Royal Italian Opera, who died on Wednesday night, from the effects of a gun accident which befell him while shooting on Lord Dillon's estate, at Dytchley Park, last week. Mr. Gye became lessee and manager of Covent Garden Theatre in 1849, and with the exception of the time which elapsed between the destruction of the old building by fire in 1856 and the opening of the present theatre, retained the lesseeship down to his death. One of his most notable successes was his engagement of Adelina Patti in 1861; and his most remarkable failure in judgment was his repeated refusal to produce Gounod's "Faust," which was subsequently brought out at the rival Opera, and is now perhaps the most popular work on the lyric stage. Mr. Gye's son, Mr. Ernest Gye, married a few months ago Mdlle. Albani, most popular of the younger prima donnas, and it is presumed will succeed his father in the management of the Opera house.

Another celebrity who has passed away during the last few days is Mr. Alfred Wigan, some 25 or 30 years one of the most popular actors of the day. He began life as a teacher of music, but soon took to the stage, and made his mark as the representative of Frenchmen, in which, in later years, he was simply unapproachable. In 1841 he married a clever actress, Miss Fincott, who was associated with him in his after successes. He played under Macready at Drury Lane, under the Keeleys at the Lyceum, and in 1849 joined Mr. Maddox's Company at the Princess's, where he made his first appearance in his celebrated character of Achille Talma Dufard in "The First Night," and subsequently at the same theatre, under Mr. Charles Kean's management he played the duellist "Chateau Renaud" in the well-known "Corsican Brothers." In 1853 he assumed the management of the Olympic, where he was the original Sir John Mildmay in "Still Waters Run Deep." In 1857 while at the height of his fame he had to retire temporarily from the stage owing to ill-health; but he returned two years afterwards, and continued to perform at various theatres in London and the provinces until his final retirement in 1872. He died at the age of 64.

Another death which has called forth many expressions of sympathy with the bereaved husband is that of Mrs. Tait, the wife of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Few men have seen more domestic troubles than the worthy Archbishop. Twenty-two years ago, when he was Dean of Carlisle, he lost five of his children at once by fever, last summer he lost his only surviving son, the Rev. Crawford Tait, a man full of promise, who had just been appointed to the incumbency of St. John's Notting Hill, and was about to be married to a daughter of the Bishop of Ripon, and now Mrs. Tait has died suddenly while on a visit to her brother-in-law, Mr. Pitman, in Edinburgh. It is believed, however, that she never recovered the shock caused by the death of her son. She was married to Dr. Tait in 1843, soon after he succeeded Dr. Arnold as head master of Rugby, and she will be much missed not only by her relatives and friends, but by many public institutions in the management of which she took an active part. She leaves three daughters, the second of whom was married very recently.

St. Andrew's Day may be said to have been celebrated in London last Saturday evening with "musical honours." There were no less than three Scotch concerts at our large halls—Exeter Hall, St. James's Hall, and the Albert Hall—and all three were well attended. The programmes consisted mainly of Scotch songs and ballads, interspersed with strathspeys and reels played by military bands and in some cases by Highland pipers. St. James's Hall had the best selection of singers, and the hall was in consequence crammed. Mr. Sims Reeves was enthusiastically applauded for his rendering of "The Land of the Leal," and "The Macgregors' Gathering," and the demand for an encore in the latter case was so furious that the great tenor was for once complaisant enough to yield to it. In fact, the audience was so excited and enthusiastic that they seemed to wish to encore everything. Madame Patey, for instance, was encored for her singing of "Auld Robin Gray," and when she returned and sang "The Laird o'Cockpen," she was compelled to yield to a second encore, and gave "Huntingtower." But the greatest excitement was shown when four Highland pipers came marching on the platform playing "the Highland Pibroch," and there was much measured stamping of feet in all parts of the hall, and curious cries such as are not often heard in London concert halls.

A distinguished Scotch Divine had in the afternoon preached—or rather "lectured," according to Dean Stanley's official description,—in Westminster Abbey, at the usual St. Andrew's Day service which has been held there for some years in connection with what is known as the "Day of Intercession" for foreign missions. Dean Stanley, in order to carry out, as far as he can, his ideas of "comprehension," is in the habit of inviting distinguished clergymen not belonging to the Church of England,—or sometimes laymen,—to lecture in the nave of the Abbey; and endeavours by the singing of a hymn, saying the Lord's Prayer, and pronouncing the Benediction, to give the proceeding something of the character of a religious service. The "lecturer" this year was Principal Tulloch, but he had but a small audience compared with that which filled the nave a few years ago when Professor Max Müller preached his lay sermon within walls which had heard no voices but those of the Anglican clergy for two centuries. As for the "lecture," it was in reality a sermon such as might have been preached in any Scotch church—only the text was brought in after the exordium, instead of before it.

ENGLISH COMMECIAL LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Another move has been made in the complicated matter of the City of Glasgow Bank liquidation, but it comes from a suspicious quarter. A notice has been published of an intention to bring in a Bill when Parliament meets for the settlement of all the Bank's affairs by arbitration. The idea has at first sight the charm of novelty and boldness about it, but it is not original in any sense. Arbitration was employed to disentangle the complicated affairs of the Chatham and Dover Railway Company twelve years ago, the arbitrators being the present Lord Chancellor and Lord Salisbury; and that arrangement proved eminently successful. Three years later the same plan was tried with the Albert and the European Assurance Companies, and the first worked well enough. The European arbitration, however, has proved a costly failure; it certainly has wound up the society's affairs so far that the creditors are now in sight of a dividend; but it has taken nine years to get this length, and the ordinary process of law could hardly have taken longer. Now expedition and the reduction of cost are the chief points sought to be gained by arbitration; if no better speed is to be made with the City of Glasgow Bank's affairs than with those of the European the matter had best be left alone. It seems, however, to be thought that if a Scotch judge were designated to the special post of arbitrator the liquidation would be accelerated by the various law points involved being brought immediately before one and the same man and by him promptly settled. If this end could be achieved, undoubtedly the gain would be considerable, for all appeals from one court to another with their endless uncertainties would be done away with, and what might be lost by occasionally erroneous decisions would be more than gained to the mass by celerity, certainty, and finality. But it is very doubtful whether Parliament, with the European arbitration scheme before it, would again interfere with the regular course of law, particularly as the points coming up for settlement are much too novel and complicated to be left to the unsupported judgment of one man, however able. Take, for instance, the position of the Caledonian Bank as a shareholder in the City of Glasgow. It is quite clear that if an arbitrator were on any plea whatever to exonerate this Bank from all liability the creditors would be most reluctant to accept his decision. In fact they would always consider themselves aggrieved. Nothing less than a judgment by the House of Lords would satisfy them. I am prepared therefore to find the arbitration scheme opposed tooth and nail, not only by shareholders, but by creditors. The belief here is, that it originates with creditors in London, with the same persons, in fact, who unsuccessfully tried to get an additional liquidator appointed for the special behoof of the English creditors; but I have good reasons for doubting this, and for thinking that it is really inspired by the richer shareholders in the hope that by this means they may manage to bring about a composition. Time, however, will throw light on this ere long. Meanwhile, I am told, the gloom in Scotland deepens every day. This is easily understood when it is remembered that three-fourths of the shareholders will be ruined or impoverished by the first call, and to them practically ruin has already come, as they are selling off to meet the instalment due in a fortnight. You will observe that none of these unfortunates can in any way be benefited by the arbitration or by any plan to reduce the claims of creditors. Suppose that arbitration were to be enacted, and to come into force about April next, which is assuming a good deal, a second call would ere that have been made and paid, thus further thinning the ranks of the shareholders and leaving only the handful who are opulent to reap any benefit from a possible surrender of part of their claims by creditors. This would be an odd result to reach in the name of humanity.

The discussion about Egypt has now in a great measure quieted down, the new *régime* being still in but imperfect working order and all the dividends paid for the time. There is no appearance yet of the least unwillingness in the Khedive to accept fully and to the end all the limitations imposed by the new arrangements upon his prerogatives; but if he should get restive he will be promptly told by the Governments of England and France that his throne depends upon his compliance with the conditions laid down. The new loan brought out by the Rothschilds has, however, made things so comfortable for the time that the Khedive has really nothing to grumble about, and is only too well pleased to be free from the importunities of creditors which so annoyed him before. There is just a chance that two of the loans based upon the tribute which he pays to Turkey may be redeemed by the operation of a financial measure urged by the Porte, or rather the financial Commission sitting at Constantinople, upon the acceptance of our Government. The proposal is that England should guarantee a loan of £20,000,000, bearing 4 per cent interest and 1 per cent sinking fund; the annual charge, exactly £1,000,000, being borne by the Egyptian Tribute (£700,000 a year), the Smyrna Customs, and the surplus revenues of Cyprus. With this twenty millions, the two Tribute loans would be paid off, and thirteen millions would be left to retire the debased paper currency, pay off the arrears due to the army, and get quit of some floating debt. The thing is perfectly feasible if only our Government had the determination to go about it and to brave the hostility of men like Mr. Gladstone; and hence it has been strongly rumoured on the Stock Exchange that something of the kind will be done. The Queen's speech yesterday said nothing about it, but it does not follow that the idea will be fruitless. I am told by persons in the city who know Turkey thoroughly, but have no special interest in the matter, that money must be found for the Sultan's Government soon somehow or other, or the whole fabric of political arrangements will fall to pieces. Judges, magistrates, police, and soldiers must be paid, and although they may live without pay up to a certain point, the means of living must be found somehow, or they will help themselves (those of them at least who have arms in their hands), and then the entire social state becomes anarchy. Now England has guaranteed after fashion the integrity of the Porte's Asiatic dominions, and in that capacity has insisted upon the Sultan introducing certain reforms. The Sultan says he can do nothing without money. What are we to do, then? Leave him alone? That would be to admit failure and leave the very danger untouched against which we so anxiously professed to guard. I incline, therefore, to think, all disclaimers notwithstanding, that our Government will do something for Turkey financially, although it may not be soon disclosed.

The Oldham strike is now in full play, but it is a hopeful sign for its early close that the masters are very unanimous. I mentioned in my last that it was feared the limited liability companies would soon concede the point in dispute with the men from unwillingness to have their works idle, and nothing coming in to pay dividends or interest on loan capital. But it seems that these companies, finding that the losses during the last quarter were more than the interest on their borrowed capital, believe it would be better to stop the mills altogether for the next three months as the loan capital would be more secure thus than by working at the present rate of wages. The same companies have also discharged or suspended many of their principal servants, while the few who remain are put on half pay. The number of men idle is now 30,000, and if the limited companies stand firm, there is no chance that so many operatives will long face the consequences. There is, however, a discussion going on in Manchester as to the possibility of competing with American calicoes on the basis of the last reduction of wages. One of the disputants points out very sensibly that while he could make a certain description of cloth at the American price without loss, many manufacturers who have invested in looms and machinery at the inflated prices of three or four years ago, would probably make a loss owing to their increased expence in interest, depreciation, and rent. This is the real *crux* in the position, and hence such manufacturers must feel themselves under a constant inducement to go on cutting down wages. If 9d. a piece were charged for weaving in England instead of 1s. a profit might take the place of a dead loss, but not otherwise. The markets certainly are as bad as can be. The daily reports speak of "manufacturers having had a weary day and gone home disappointed, sales having been very small, and prices slowly giving way under the feeble inquiry for cloth." For Eastern markets almost nothing at all has been done this week.

Since writing my opening paragraph about the City of Glasgow Bank, another feature has been developed in this complicated business by the determination of the Caledonian Bank to liquidate. This institution held only four shares of £100 each in the failed Bank, and these it had acquired by having taken them over as collateral security from a Perthshire distiller, but small as the holding was the liability was, of course, unlimited, and both shareholders and depositors knew it. The former were in consequence quietly getting out of their shares as fast as they could in hopes of escaping liability; the latter were withdrawing their deposits. In any case the Bank, although its business was sound enough, would have thus soon be brought to a stop; but to make matters worse the liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank, seeing all this *debacle* in progress, thought it best to protect themselves by insisting upon the Caledonian Bank giving security to the amount of its called up capital, £150,000, for possible calls upon it as a shareholder of the City of Glasgow. The Caledonian Bank directors refused to do so, and then the liquidators threatened to take proceedings in the courts to close the Caledonian Company's share register. This brought the directors to terms and they opened negotiations with the other Scotch banks, the result of which was that the banks agreed to take over the deposits, notes and ordinary liabilities of the Caledonian along with its assets and reserve, leaving the £150,000 capital and the unlimited liability over and above this to stand against any possible claims by the liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank. The Caledonian, in fact, is doing exactly what some of the largest private shareholders of the City of Glasgow are doing; that is, they have consented to sequestration and *sessio bonorum*, and after having thus got rid of the liability, they may resume business under more favourable auspices. What they will have to pay it is impossible to tell; but of course the £150,000 will be swept off at once when the real pressure comes, and then the making up of the remaining millions which will be required to satisfy the City of Glasgow Bank's creditors must be entirely matter of arrangement. No doubt is entertained that by these means every creditor will ultimately be paid in full with 5 per cent. interest, and the confidence felt on this score is greatly strengthened by the promptitude and decision the liquidators have just shown.

Everything is very gloomy this afternoon owing to rumours of a South Wales Bank being in difficulties. It is by some persons expected to close to-morrow, and we are witnessing the ugly symptom of the London banks which have branches in the district sending off in hot haste boxes of coin to strengthen the hands of their local managers.

THE VOLUNTEER RIFLES CAMP.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CAMP, KHANDALLA, Dec. 27.

Up to yesterday not much progress had been made in work, except at the range at Lanowli, where both the officers and men had been daily. Yesterday morning's train brought large additions to our strength, and men are coming in by every train. There was a good attendance at drill this morning, our gallant junior Major (the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley), commanding in the absence of our Colonel, and this afternoon we are to have a march out to Lanowli and pay our G. I. P. friends and comrades in arms a visit. Last night on the return of the band from the officers' mess, the N. C. officers and men had the benefit of it at the canteen, and a dance on a small scale was organized, though unfortunately the absence of the fair sex rather damped the ardour of the men. However, all spent a pleasant evening, and in the absence of Venus, they paid attention to Bacchus. The canteen is largely patronised and is a great success. The "Zoroastrian brother" in charge is very obliging and his draught beer is very much in demand. The weather and climate are splendid, not too cold, though one's tub is rather a caution in the morning.

I hope every member of our corps will do his utmost to put in an appearance for the New Year holidays. There will be plenty of prize shootings and matches at the Lanowli ranges, and I would add that any member who does come up may be sure he will enjoy himself and receive a hearty welcome from the men of his own Company and everybody else. The barracks are nice and clean, and we have all plenty of room. It may not be generally known that Major Bayley has most kindly offered to pay the travelling expenses there and back of any member of the B. V. R. who may not be in a position to pay his own fares, and who is thus hindered from joining the camp.

In conclusion, I can only say that we look forward to a very merry time of it, and only hope that another hundred or two of good men and true may come up on Monday or Tuesday, so as to enable us to turn out a good battalion on the 1st.

THE MISCONDUCT OF A PUNJAB REGIMENT.

COURTS-MARTIAL AND MILITARY EXECUTION.

(*Special Correspondent Times of India*)

KOORUM through THULL, Dec. 26.

December 24th.—Ever since the fight on the 2nd instant, at the Peiwar Pass, rumours have been current throughout the force about the conduct of the Pathans of the 29th Regiment Punjab Native Infantry, it being freely asserted that a number of sepoys of that regiment, rather than fight against their country-men, had deliberately tried to alarm the enemy that night by firing signal shots, while a number of the other Pathans ran away and returned to camp.

Since the return of the force to the head-quarters camp in the Koorum, these statements have been investigated by courts-martial sitting every day. Two Pathans, Hazrat Shah and Shera Baz, have been tried on charges of firing their rifles with intent to give information to the enemy of the whereabouts of the British troops. One jemadar was placed on his trial for not giving information of the conduct of these men, and eighteen sepoys were tried for desertion.

Hazrat Shah was sentenced to death by hanging. Shera Baz was found guilty of firing his rifle, but not with intent to give information to the enemy, and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment; the jemadar was condemned to seven years' imprisonment; and the eighteen deserters to seven, ten, and fourteen years' imprisonment each.

This morning, at eleven o'clock, Hazrat Shah was hanged in presence of the whole force. The gallows consisted of a cross beam, supported on trestles, with a rough platform—a rude erection. The great mass of the Suffeid Koh formed the background; in the front were the tents of the camp; around the whole were the assembled troops. The scene was extraordinary. Thousands of Turees, natives of the valley, sat on the ground and on the neighbouring rocks, wherever they could obtain a view of the scaffold. The troops were drawn up around the scaffold, forming a square. The infantry regiments were in front, and in the rear the artillery; the cavalry being on the right and left.

The prisoner, who was led to the scaffold by a few Sikhs belonging to the 29th, said that he wished to die in his own country. His puggree was removed and a cap pulled over his face. Four European soldiers then drew away the whole platform with ropes. He fell heavily and was dead soon. A breathless silence prevailed among the troops.

The execution will probably have a most salutary effect, especially among the Pathans, who believe that it is not their duty to fight against Pathans who may be enemies of the British.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

THE AFGHAN WAR.

A SPECIAL MISSION FROM NEPAUL.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 27.

General Dher Shamsher Bahadur, brother of the Chief Minister in Nepaul, arrives in Calcutta to-morrow on a special mission to the Viceroy. He is accompanied by Colonel Impuy, late Officiating Resident in Nepaul.

THE DEATH OF PRINCESS ALICE.

Several Chiefs of India have conveyed to Her Majesty their condolences on the death of H. R. H. the Princess Alice, which have been graciously acknowledged by the Queen.

THE KURRAM COLUMN.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 27.

General Roberts telegraphs that the telegraph line is complete and working as far as Kurram. Some Mangal headmen have come in and seem pleased at their reception.

THE QUETTA COLUMN.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 27.

Reports from the Quetta force state that the present garrison of Kandahar is very small, but there are rumours of its being reinforced from Herat.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

RUMOURS OF PEACE FROM KABUL.

NOWSHERA, DEC. 6.

It is reported at Kabul that as Yakub Khan is now on the throne, overtures of peace have been made to Sir Sam Browne. Government is not, however, in a position at present to guarantee to maintain the succession.

Large stores of grain were captured at Bazar.

GENERAL ROBERTS' FORCE.

KURRAM, DEC. 24.

The force will assemble at Kurram with the exception of General Thelwall's brigade at the Kotal, and small detachments at Habib Kala and Ibrahimzai.

General Roberts went on Sunday to Ibrahimzai and the village of Sudar, both in the valley below Kurram, where a *mullah* had been preaching a *jehad*, and where the telegraph wire had been cut and a good deal taken, and also one sowar's horse and two camels shot. On enquiry there, the reported preaching by the *mullah* was fully confirmed, when his house and property were burned. He having fled, five Maliks of these villages were brought in as hostages, and a fine of Rs. 900 inflicted. These measures, it is hoped, will restore tranquillity in that direction.

A sepoy of the 29th P. N. I. has been tried by General Court Martial for endeavouring to give the enemy intelligence on the night of the 1st December, and has been sentenced to death.

Telegraphic communication from Kurram Fort would have been established by this time had not the wire been cut.

News of the appointment of Yakub Khan as Governor has reached us, and that proclamations have been addressed to the Mussulman soldiery and populace by the Amir in the hope of working on their religious feelings.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE FLIGHT OF THE AMIR.

ST. PETERSBURG, DEC. 26.

There is no official confirmation of the report the Amir has gone to Balkh with the Russian Mission.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 26.

News has been received here to the effect that thirty transports have been chartered at Odessa for the return of troops from the Russian Army of occupation.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON THE AFGHAN WAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, DEC. 26.

The Press here generally declare that the Afghan War will end in making England and Russia immediate neighbours.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT HONGKONG.

HONGKONG, DEC. 27.

A most destructive fire broke out here on Christmas day and lasted until the following day. The loss of property is very great.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, DEC. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ava, outward bound for Calcutta, &c., left here to-day.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcot, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, sailed from here to-day.

PORT SAID, DEC. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Madura, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, departed from here yesterday.

LISBON, DEC. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Almora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, departed from here the day before yesterday.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Agra, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, departed from here to-day.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Patna, homeward bound from Calcutta, &c., left here on the 24th instant.

ADEN, DEC. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dorunda left yesterday, homeward bound.

CAPTAIN CONOLLY, of the Meywar Bhil Corps has been ordered for active service in front. Captain Wyllies, Assistant Commissioner, Oudh, has been transferred to the Political Department.

THE following extract from a despatch of Lord A. Loftus, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to the Marquis of Salisbury, serves to explain the treatment Captain Butler has received since his return to India:—"M. de Giers, the head of the Russian Foreign Office, admitted that he had sent M. Bakouline, the Russian Consul at Asterabad, to Meshed to watch the movements of Captains Butler and Napier, who were reported to be inciting the Turkoman tribes to hostilities against Russia. I (Lord A. Loftus) stated to M. Giers that Captain Butler was a mere traveller on his own account, and no agent of Her Majesty's Government, and that urgent orders had been sent to him by the Commander-in-Chief in India to return forthwith to his military duties. M. de Giers, who appeared to be well informed both in regard to Captain Butler and Captain Napier, stated that he was aware that Captain Butler had been recalled, but that, nevertheless, he had refused to obey the orders he had received, and was persisting in his intention to visit the Akhal tribes. He referred even to the letter which Captain Butler had addressed to certain Turkoman chiefs, of which His Excellency had evidently received copies." As, at the date of this despatch, July 3, 1878, the British Government was urging Russia to recall General Lomakive's expedition against the Turkomans, one can easily understand how Captain Butler's too great zeal must have embarrassed them.

MR. JAMES FLEMING must by this time have sought some new place of retreat. An extradition treaty has been signed between England and Spain, to take effect from the 9th of this month.

WE regret to notice in the home papers the announcement of the death of Mr. John Dunbar, M. P. for New Ross, at the age of fifty-one. Mr. Dunbar practised for many years as a barrister in Bombay and had a very large business. He always, while resident in this country, suffered from bad health, but his strong will and indomitable industry enabled him to overcome this drawback, and to amass a second fortune after he had lost one, accumulated by several years' practice at the bar, in unfortunate speculations. Mr. Dunbar was elected to Parliament as a Home Ruler in 1874. He had no gift of speech, and made no figure in the House of Commons.

THERE are to be gay doings at Palitana next month, the marriages of two sons of the Chief of that State being fixed for the 16th. Great preparations, we believe, are being made for the suitable accommodation of the crowd of guests expected, and the festivities and entertainments which are the accompaniments of such events in the families of Native chiefs will no doubt be on a truly royal scale.

THE following extract from a private letter dated Dadur, Dec. 16, has been placed at our disposal:—"After the 59th Regiment received orders to march from Jacobabad, we did it in seven stages to this place, including two of 16 miles, one of 18, and one of 32, this stage being one that utterly broke down the 70th Regiment. Our own Regiment marched easily and came into camp with the band playing, no men having fallen out. Another feather in our cap is, that we did it in two hours under the time that any other Regiment has done it as yet."

CAPTAIN C. F. POWELL, attached to the 5th Goorkhas, and who was wounded on the same day as Captain Goad in the attack on the Peiwar Kotal, has also died of his wounds.

THE Lahore paper says—It is generally believed that the Commander-in-Chief will move to Quetta with Army Head-Quarters in the early part of the ensuing year. Looking at the important part which the line of communications *via* Quetta and Kandahar will probably play in the game of politics and war we are likely to be engaged in during 1879 and thereafter, we welcome the above announcement with decided satisfaction.

WHILST there is an outcry against the high salaries of officials in India, their more fortunate brethren in Ceylon are to have their salaries raised. The Governor's pay is to be increased to Rs. 80,000, and the Queen's Advocate, the Surveyor General, the district judges of Colombo and Kandy, and all members of the regular Civil Service are to receive an increase of twenty per cent. on their present salaries.

THE *Englishman*:—In choosing between peace and war, Yakub Khan will probably be influenced less by his own personal feelings than by the wishes of his adherents. While, emerging from protracted imprisonment, he will probably not be in a position to exert much influence in determining the policy of the hour, his name is not unlikely to lend to whatever course may be determined on a popularity which his father could not command. Should warlike counsels prevail, the Afghans will probably rally beneath his banner with an enthusiasm to which they have of late been strangers; and our troops may yet find that they have tough work before them. If there was ever any doubt about the advisability of a prompt advance on Kabul, circumstances now point to such a policy with a force that seems irresistible; while the immediate seizure of the passes leading to the capital becomes, in the present dubious aspect of things, a prime necessity. The fact that a fortnight has elapsed since the flight of Shere Ali, and that his successor has as yet made no sign of a desire to treat, would seem to indicate either that he intends to continue the struggle, or that things at Kabul are in a state of such hopeless confusion and anarchy that he is helpless to take any decisive step. The length of time that seems to have elapsed before news of Shere Ali's flight reached the Government of India is not very creditable to the Intelligence Department at the front. Even now nothing definite seems to be known regarding either the circumstances of the flight, or the actual position of Yakub; and it is uncertain whether the latter was left in authority by his father, or whether it was a revolution that placed him on the musnud, if, indeed, he occupies the musnud. In the present state of knowledge on the subject, the contention of the *Times* that Shere Ali has virtually abdicated his throne may be premature. It does not follow that because a sovereign moves from his capital to another part of his dominions, even in time of war, he necessarily abdicates his throne. It is quite conceivable that circumstances may render such an act indispensable to the successful continuance of the struggle; and it is possible that such circumstances may exist in the present case.

THE Russian journals declare all accounts respecting the speech reported to have been made by General Kaufmann, in representing the Afghan Envoy with a sword of honour for Shere Ali, to be fabrications, invented for the purpose of influencing public opinion.

THE *World* has the following bit of gossip:—"The despatch of Lord Cranbrook upon the Afghan Question was drafted by Colonel Burne, who was for some time Secretary to the present Viceroy, after having served in the same capacity with Lord Mayo. This explains how it came about that the tone, as respects Lord Lytton, was more friendly than might have been expected from the recent language of Ministers in private, and from the omission of all allusion to him in Lord Beaconsfield's Guildhall speech." It would of course be Colonel Burne's duty as Political Secretary at the India Office to draft the despatch.

WHILE hunting with the Vale of White Horse Hounds, near Cirencester, on Dec. 5, Major Whyte-Melville, the well-known author, was killed:—

> The meet was at Big Elm, on the Braydon side of the country. In the afternoon, as Major Whyte-Melville was galloping across a ploughed field near Charlton Pond, a mile or two from Malmesbury, his horse fell, throwing its rider heavily to the ground and dislocating his neck. The hounds were at once stopped and the field returned home. The Major's body was conveyed to Tetbury, where he had been residing. Born in 1821, Major Whyte-Melville, who was the eldest son of Major Whyte-Melville, of Mount Melville, near St. Andrew's, entered the army at the age of eighteen, became captain in the Coldstream Guards seven years afterwards, and retired in 1849. In 1855 he joined the contingent in the Turkish cavalry, resigning at the close of the Crimean war. He was the author of many successful works of fiction, also of a translation of Horace's Odes and a volume of songs and verse.

THE *World* has the following graceful notice of Mr. Lewes:—The most many-sided man in London died on Saturday night, Nov. 30. In addition to being quite the profoundest German scholar among Englishmen—not excepting Thomas Carlyle—George Henry Lewes was philosopher, *savant*, biographer, dramatist, critic, and novelist. As little endowed with personal beauty as was Jack Wilkes, he had all the Wilkies-like talent of 'talking away his face.' A charming companion and a brilliant wit, he adapted himself to his company with perfect ease; and those who clustered round the cheery *raconteur* of French stories during the ambrosial nights of the old Fielding Club, or listened to his half-playful half-serious diatribes upon the acting of Charles Kean, could hardly recognise in the speaker the learned biographer of Goethe or the profound philosopher of *Blackwood*.

THE Vienna semi-official *Politische Correspondenz* states that General Lamakine's column, consisting of 6,000 men with 24 guns, has defeated and reduced to submission the Turkoman tribes of Tedjent and Merv. General Lamakine commands the road to Herat, and he is waiting for 8,000 men as reinforcements recently sent across the Caspian. What has become of General Abramoff's column on the Amu Darya frontier of Afghanistan is unknown, but enormous quantities of provisions have been bought at Samarcand and throughout the district of Zarofshan.

A VERY pretty quarrel is brewing between Aldershot and the country, and is bidding fair to make a wide breach between them, if some master-hand is not soon found to draw together in peace and amity again both parties. Last spring the gentlemen farmers thought fit to write a series of far from polite letters to the *Field* newspaper, complaining that they and their wives and daughters were not admitted to "the lawn," or the officers' steeplechases, nor yet were asked to join the luncheon-parties given by each regiment, yet that their land was hunted over by these very officers. In vain was it explained to them that a capital stand was erected for the benefit of all who chose to go, and that the entrance-money was the same as to the "lawn." No. Nothing would content them but being amongst the private guests of the division, and letters and speeches continued to multiply. Lately, a rather large landowner, himself an ex-officer, has written to Sir T. Steele, telling him that no officers will be allowed to ride over his land, of course, such an example will be speediy followed by lower malcontents, and thus hunting near Aldershot will be stopped to the camp, for their own pride will forbid them going out under such circumstances.

THE *World*:—The action brought by Mr. Whistler against Mr. Ruskin, and tried last week was to be deplored in every phase, from its origin to its result. Whatever might have been the verdict of the jury, there is no doubt that both plaintiff and defendant were ill-advised: the latter in using language unbecoming his dignity and his position; the former in taking serious notice of the hasty words of a sick and irritable man. The evidence of the experts was intensely amusing to those behind the scenes. Nothing could have been more diverting than the sight of Tumtaler acknowledging and indorsing his own art-criticisms, unless, indeed, it were the spectacle of poor Mr. Frith dragged forth, sorely against his will, to enunciate in public the good-humoured grumblings against modern art in which he indulges in private. Mr. Frith and Mr. Burne-Jones seem to have had much the same opinion of Mr. Whistler; but the fun would have been trebly intensified if each had been called upon to state what he thought of the other's art.

THE *Golos* of St. Petersburg has a very interesting account of the Russian Mission to Cabul. It is dated Aug. 14 last, but, owing to delays in transmission, it only reached the journal on Nov. 25. After giving some details of the early stages of the expedition, which left Samarkand on June 2, the writer says:—

> Our company consisted of seven officers, one of them a general, twenty-two Cossacks, and nineteen attendants. At Schirrabad we were met by an Afghan messenger, the bearer of a letter from Schir-i-dal-Khan (Lion Hearted), Governor of Afghan Turkestan, requesting his "dear guests" to wait some ten days, as matters were not prepared to give it a fitting reception, and escort it to Cabul. In spite of that request, however, General Stoletoff felt obliged to push on. At the Amour Daria he was met by an escort of 200 Afghan horse soldiers with two generals at their head. After some delay at Scherief the advance on Cabul was resumed, the soldiers in attendance having been greatly increased in numbers. The Afghans were so amiable that they anticipated our least desires. At seven versts (five-eighths of a mile each) from Cabul the Russians were received by Prince Abdullah-Khan, nephew of Shere Ali. Mounted on an enormous ash-coloured elephant with gilt tusks, His Highness was seated in a palanquin covered with gold. He invited General Stoletoff to take a place by his side, and at once left in the direction of the city. The Prince was attended by a large number of horsemen, and immense crowds of natives had collected on both sides of the excellent road and called down on the visitors the blessings of the califs. The Mission soon reached an immense plateau on which masses of regular troops were ranged. The left flank was formed by the cavalry, in front of which were twelve pieces of cannon in bronze or steel. When the elephant bearing the general passed along the line of soldiers a salute of thirty-six guns was fired, and the bands played the Afghan national hymn, a very melodious composition, which was, however, soon drowned by the shouts of welcome. In that way the Russian made their entry into the Bala Hissar, the citadel of Cabul, and were received at the gate by the garrison, wearing a sort of plaid highland dress, with felt helmets covered with gold and silver. After passing along several streets the general and his companions reached the palace of Shere Ali, where everything was prepared for their reception. The Ameer did not go in person to meet them, but the next day, July 30, the whole Mission, with General Stoletoff at its head, was presented to Shere Ali in the throne-room of his palace in presence of all the high functionaries of Afghanistan.

RUSSIA has had relations with Afghanistan (the *Borsenzeitung* points out) for more than 200 years. In 1675 the Russian Government sent to Kabul an embassy consisting of three persons, with directions to obtain as accurate information as possible regarding the political and social condition of the country, its geography, and its manufactures. The Russian envoys devoted special attention to the manufactures of silk and other goods for which there was a demand in Russia; they also executed a survey of the course of the Amou Darya and of the roads which lead to India, and inquired into the best means of keeping open communications between India and Central Asia. Kassirnoff, the head of the embassy, addressed a very detailed report to the Czar, in which he related how the embassy had visited Khiva, Bokhara, and Balkh, and had redeemed Russian prisoners from slavery. He failed, however, in his repeated attempts to cross the mountains on the borders of India and to descend into the Indian valleys. The Mogul, who was at that time the ruler of North-Western India, was engaged in the suppression of a great rebellion, and therefore obstinately refused to enter into relations of any kind with foreigners. Kassirnoff was consequently unable to proceed further than Kabul, whence he returned to Moscow, accompanied by a delegate from Balkh and another from Afghanistan, both of whom were charged to convey to the Czar the homage of their respective Sovereigns. Major-General Stolietoff has reported to his Government from Kabul that the recollection of the above embassy still exists among the Afghans, and may have contributed to facilitate the *rapprochement* recently effected between them and the Russians.

THE Lahore correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on the 1st inst., has the following remarks on the treatment by the military authorities of correspondents at the front of Anglo-Indian papers:—A large portion of the Anglo-Indian Press complains bitterly of the new and unusually severe restrictions put upon correspondents at the front, they being prevented from sending telegrams unless countersigned by some officer on the Staff of the General commanding the force. The highest military authorities doubtless intended these restrictions only to hinder correspondents from telegraphing news about the movements of troops and about projected plans, such as might give information to the enemy. These intentions seem, however, to have been in some instances exceeded by Generals at the front, and Press messages have been stopped without adequate reasons. The Press also complains of the wholly unexpected revival of the long obsolete order against Staff officers writing for newspapers, which, at the last moment, has deprived editors of the services of officers whom, with the full knowledge and consent of the superior authorities, they had engaged to write. Some of the best newspapers have thus been left almost entirely without news from the front, while the official despatches published have been meagre. This policy of reticence and repression has borne its usual fruit, not merely in excessively severe criticism of the military operations, but also in exaggerated statements about the results of those operations, notably in regard to the attack on Ali Musjid, which, notwithstanding its brilliant results, has been denounced as mismanaged, and, in point of generalship, as rather a warning than as an example for the future. General Browne is blamed for having so strenuously cannonaded the fort and delivered a premature and in part unsuccessful assault before General Macpherson, who had started too late, could arrive and intercept the garrison, which thus escaped complete capture. Certain restrictions on the publication of military news are, of course, desirable, but it is doubtful whether they have not been carried too far, or whether they are justified by the plea that all published news is immediately forwarded to the Amir by his Russian agents. The risk, it must be said, is somewhat remote, considering how long news must take in reaching the Amir through this channel.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—The telegraph brought news a day or two ago from Orenburg that "the Chinese, being enraged at the flight into Russian territory of the principal (Kashgarian) insurgents, have increased and fortified their outposts." Simultaneously with this information comes intelligence from China that the question of the extradition of these fugitives is producing an agitation in the popular mind which finds expression in warlike articles in the native press. The man of all others whose concealment the Chinese most resent is Bayen Hu, the leader of the Dungan insurgents. This man it was who offered the longest resistance to the Chinese invading army. When forced to fall back to the westward of Karashar he dammed up the River Kaidu so as to inundate the country over which the Chinese had to pass to the extent of thirty-three miles. When the Chinese eventually entered Karashar they found that he had carried off with him the whole of the Turko-Mussulman population. In his further retreat he in the same way cleared the country both of crops and inhabitants, so that when the Chinese general marched into Kurle he found it "a desert waste without a sign of inhabitants." In this way he continued his retreat westward, sometimes fighting, when necessity compelled or a favourable opportunity presented itself, and always leaving a desolated country behind him. At length, having done as much mischief as was in his power, and being no longer able to stand against the advancing Chinese host, he quietly crossed the Russian frontier, taking with him his family and a number of his followers. Directly this fact became known to the Chinese general he demanded the extradition of the chief and his fellow-fugitives, on the strength of Article 10 of the Kuldja Treaty between Russia and China, which provides that "if a criminal belonging to either of the two empires shall flee to the other he shall not be afforded sanctuary." The treaty makes no distinction between political and non-political criminals; and the Chinese hold therefore that the Russians are bound under its terms to give up men who have been in open and undisguised rebellion against them. General Kaufmann admits the obligation, but declares he can do nothing without orders from St. Petersburg; and in the meantime it is said that Bayen Hu and his followers have been admitted to the rights of Russian citizenship. But, however this may be, it is certain that General Kaufmann declines to give them up; and, so far from treating the principal offender as a prisoner, he has allowed him to retire to Andijan, his native town, where report says he is undergoing the milk cure for the relief of a malady from which he is suffering.

THE Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise have won golden opinions on all sides during their progress through the Dominion. The Governor-General, however, in his new home has not forgotten the land of his nativity. His speech at the St. Andrew's Society's ball at Montreal reminds us of one of the chapters in "Coningsby," in which Sidonia dwells with glowing eulogy upon the positions attained by representatives of the Jewish race in the world of politics and of art. In every Court of Europe Sidonia found that the leading statesmen were of Jewish birth or origin; whilst the principal composers and the most renowned singers of modern times were of the same race. The Marquis of Lorne chooses more varied types to delineate the enterprise and love of adventure which characterise his own countrymen. The steamer, he told the citizens of Montreal, that had borne himself and the Princess across the Atlantic, was owned by Scotchmen, the captain was a Scotchman, and the chief engineer and stewardess were also of the same nationality. When he arrived in the Dominion he discovered that the Premier of the Government then in office was a Scotchman as was also the Premier of the Government which had just gone out. It seemed to him to be a good omen that the responsibility of the Government of the country should pass from the hands of one Scotchman to another. Lord Lorne modestly refrained from speaking of himself, but he went on to remark that Englishmen loved their Scottish brethren, no doubt, because they got a king from Scotland; the French did so because once the finest regiment in the French army were Scottish; whilst Irishmen could not fail to remember that Scotland was a colony of Ireland. Without entering into the historical part of the question, it may readily be admitted that the world at large, and the British Empire in particular, owes much to Scotland, and there is abundant evidence to show that the merits of our northern kinsfolk have at all times received due recognition.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

THE splendid Opera of "Lucia Di Lammermoor" will be presented this evening at the Grant Road Theatre. For those unacquainted with the plot the management have issued an outline with the bills of the day. We trust that this well known Opera will draw a crowded house, for the company well deserve the widest patronage that can be accorded them. They leave Bombay on the 5th proximo for Allahabad and Calcutta. H. E. the Viceroy, we learn, has given his patronage for the entire season in Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE-POOR BOX.—Captain Walshe begs to acknowledge with thanks receipt of Rs. 5 from "A Hindoo."

THEFT.—A Mahomedan, named Ghoolam Hoosein Tyebelli, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing a gold wristlet of the value of Rs. 30, belonging to Rahimutbai, woman, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT ON BOARD SHIP.—Alexander Henderson, the cook of the British steam ship Potomac, was yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with causing hurt to Frank Bell, a seaman of the same vessel, by striking him with an axe. The circumstances of the case are briefly these. It appears that the prisoner had lost his coat, when he accused complainant of taking it, and then struck him on the head with a small axe, which felled him to the ground. The case was remanded to this day.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The Decrease in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 21st December 1878 was 1,32,995 maunds, and in money Rs. 90,983. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1877 as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 21st Dec. 1878.	Week ending 22nd Dec. 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 21,273	Mds 38,122	...	Mds16,849
Amount	Rs. 21,418	Rs. 43,925	...	Rs. 22,507
WHEAT—				
Weight	Mds 21,360	Mds 78,233	...	Mds56,873
Amount	Rs. 12,591	Rs. 42,023	...	Rs. 29,432
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds2,67,109	Mds 2,85,650	...	Md 18,541
Amount	Rs. 1,50,125	Rs. 1,72,909	...	Rs. 22,784
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 45,024	Mds 29,041	Mds 15,983	...
Amount	Rs. 24,227	Rs. 15,980	Rs. 8,247	...
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 1,378	Mds. 2,252	...	Mds 1,147
Amount	Rs. 4,743	Rs. 8,248	...	Rs. 3,505
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 15,235	Mds. 17,907	...	Mds 2,672
Amount	Rs. 22,219	Rs. 26,104	...	Rs 3,885
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds2,18,065	Mds2,70,961	...	Mds52,896
Amount	Rs. 1,51,309	Rs. 1,68,426	...	Rs. 17,117
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds5,89,444	Mds 7,22,439	...	M 1,32,995
Amount	Rs. 3,36,632	Rs. 4,77,615	...	Rs. 90,983

THE EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' FETE.

WE beg to remind our readers that the above *tamasha* takes place this afternoon, and from what we have heard is likely to be even a greater success than last year. Tents will be pitched on the oval in front of the University Hall, and the fun is to begin at four o'clock. Omnibuses will be sent to the Pensioners' and Widows' Home at Tardeo at 3 p. m. punctually, and a special tram car, which may perhaps be appropriately decorated by Mr. Hill, of the Tramway Company, will be at the Byculla terminus at the same hour. These vehicles are intended chiefly for widows and children residing in the Mazagon and Byculla districts and such others as there may be room for.

Tea will be on the table punctually at 4-30 p. m., and after it there will be games for the children till 6 p. m., when there will be a display of fireworks. At 6-30 p. m. dinner will be ready, and the bill of fare Messrs. Green and Jarvis have prepared is an excellent one.

The officers of the Royal Fusiliers and the 9th Regiment N. I. have very kindly promised their bands, so that good music, chiefly, we suppose, of a national character, will add to the attractions of the fête, which will be a great success. Thanks to the warm interest taken in it by General Aitcheson, to whom the not inconsiderable amount of work devolving on the president of the fete committee has been a labour of love.

THE FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE "MERRY MAKERS."

THIS Company announce their first appearance on Monday evening next at the Esplanade Theatre opposite the Crawford Market. The entertainment is so various, and the descriptions so lengthy, that we must refer our readers to the full programme which appears in our advertisement columns. We may point out that Professor Hennicke comes here with an established repute as the great thoumaturgist of the day, and that his performances have been witnessed by Her Majesty the Queen. The Professor is supported by Mdlle. Stella, who will assume a variety of characters, and other young ladies will appear in a light seance, exposing spiritualism. The whole programme will, we are sure, afford great entertainment, and we have no doubt the Company will find that they will be as much appreciated here as they have been in other cities which they have visited.

We notice that a separate entertainment will be given during daylight hours, beginning at 11 o'clock, and repeated at 1 and again at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The speciality on these occasions will be as described "the most wonderful optical illusion of the present age." The admission to this performance is only four annas.

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICES are held as follows: on Sundays, at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m., and Mondays and Thursdays 7-30 p. m. at Falkland Hall, (back of Grant Road Theatre), Dean Hall, Fort (back of old Secretariat), and Mazagon, (near P. and O. Dockyard). English speaking natives are cordially invited.

The Harbour Service in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association will be held on board the Ship Austrians, to-morrow, Sunday, the 29th December, at 11 a. m., and on board the same vessel next Thursday evening, the 2nd January, at 7-30 p. m. Captains, officers and men are earnestly invited.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE CAPTAIN OF THE S.S. STRATHLEVEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the request of my fellow passengers I have the pleasure of enclosing copy of a valedictory letter addressed by us to Captain C. W. Pearson of the s. s. Strathleven. It was read and handed to him after dinner yesterday, by the Revd. W. Beatty, who took the opportunity of further dwelling upon the many estimable points in the character of the good captain, especially those particularly qualifying him for the command of a passenger ship. The captain's health was proposed and drunk with three cheers, and one more for Mrs. Pearson. And then followed a hearty chorus of "For he's a jolly good fellow." The small token alluded to in our letter will be a piece of plate of Indian workmanship, which will be procured and presented to Captain Pearson on Tuesday next, at a lunch, to be given by Mrs. Partridge at Mazagon Castle, to which all the passengers who may then be in Bombay have been invited.

J. N. C. BEYTS.

Bombay, Dec. 26.

DEAR CAPTAIN PEARSON,—At the close of a prosperous voyage from London to Bombay, we the passengers by the s. s. Strathleven wish to record our grateful recognition of the kindness and attention of yourself and the officers of the ship. You have done all that could be done for our comfort, and in parting we part as those who wish to meet you again. We beg you to accept a small memento of our high esteem. With best wishes, we are yours very sincerely,

(Signed by all the passengers.)

ARRIVAL OF THE S.S. STRATHLEVEN.

THE following is the list of passengers by this steamer from Liverpool, which arrived yesterday:—

Miss Jeannettee Adey
Miss Frances Baker
Rev William Beatty, B A
Mrs Fanny Beatty
Miss Ada Beham
Mr J N C Beyts, Paymaster late I N
Mrs E Mary Beyts
Miss Jane Beyts
Miss Maud Beyts
Mr R Booth, C E
Mrs J Mary Booth
Surgeon Major E P Burrows,
Mrs Sophy Gilbert Burrows
Miss Margaret Jane Burrows
Miss Emma C Butt
Mr W H Caldwell
Major E M Cherry, 1st M Lt Cavalry
Mr John V P Criper
Mrs Annie E Davies
Miss Ebena Ditmas
Mrs Alice Freeman
Mr C E S Innes
Mrs Caroline H Innes
Mr C B Izon, C S
Capt E M Larminie, R E
Mrs Lelia Larminie
Mrs Amie Ledgard
Miss Matilda Long
Mr S MacKichan
Mr E H B Meyers
Mr Fred Noble
Mrs Harriotte M Partridge
Mrs Alice A S Peddie
Mdlle Catherine Pousar
Mrs Harriett J D Pritchard
Miss Harriett Mabel Pritchard
Miss Eleanor Eva Pritchard
Miss Amy M S Pritchard
Captain John A Rowlandson, H M 7th Bo N I
Mrs M K Edith Selfe
Miss Mary Smith
Mr T A Walker.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH NEWS.

(FROM NOV. 30 TO 6 DEC. INCLUSIVE.)

THE Session of Parliament was opened on December 5 by Royal Commission. The Queen's speech, read by the Lord Chancellor, was very brief, and merely referred to the hostilities which the unfriendly conduct of the Amir of Afghanistan had rendered necessary, with a declaration of belief that the Treaty of Berlin would be carried out.

At the Evening Sitting in the Lords, the debate upon the Address was continued until 11 o'clock, but no amendment was moved, although Lord Granville, Earl Grey, and other Peers took exception to the Government policy in respect of Afghanistan.

In the Commons, Lord Hartington said he should not oppose the voting of supplies, but the course of the Government would require explanation at a later period. The debate was continued by many speakers, and the Address was eventually agreed to.

Mr. Kirkham Hodgson, on account of ill-health, having resigned his seat for Bristol, Mr. Lewis Fry has been selected as the Liberal candidate, and Sir Ivor Guest has come forward in the Conservative interest. Mr. Sandford, M.P. for Maldon, having resigned his seat, Sir W. N. Abdy has come forward as a Conservative, and Mr. G. Cortauld as a Liberal candidate.

Mr. Gladstone, at a luncheon at Greenwich, addressed the members of the local Liberal Association, and approved of organization, which he declared to be necessary in all constituencies for the attainment of Liberal objects, and he gave his special approbation to the Birmingham system. Mr. Gladstone has also addressed a large meeting at Woolwich, chiefly upon the subject of the Afghan war, which he declared to be an unjust and aggressive war.

Notice has been given of an application to Parliament for an Act to authorize the affairs of the City of Glasgow Bank to be settled by arbitration. On Wednesday, in accordance with an arrangement with other Scotch Banks, it was decided that the Caledonian Bank should present a petition for liquidation. The unlimited liability attaching to the possession by the Caledonian Bank of four shares in the City of Glasgow Bank has led to the adoption of this measure.

The Bishop of Durham, in consequence of continued illness, has resigned his office, and foregoes the pension prescribed by the Act of Parliament.

The remains of Mr. George Cruikshank were on Friday removed from Kensal Green Cemetery to their final resting place in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Fourteen of the crew of the troopship Orontes were drowned by the capsizing of a boat while they were endeavouring to rescue a man who had fallen overboard.

Lady Gooch and Anne Walker, have been formally committed for trial, but were allowed to remain at liberty upon one surety each for £50.

Captain A. Campbell Monro shot two of his children and himself in a field near Liverpool. One girl died almost immediately, the father died next day, and the other child, a boy, is since dead.

A notification appeared in Friday's *Gazette* that a treaty for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals has been signed between Great Britain and Spain, to come into operation on Dec. 9.

The 99th Regiment of Infantry and a company of Royal Engineers have embarked at Gravesend and Southampton for the Cape of Good Hope.

Major Whyte-Melville, author of "Holmby House," "Digby Grand," and many other popular works of fiction, was thrown from his horse on the 5th Dec. while hunting with the Vale of White Horse Hounds, near Cirencester, and instantly killed. Major Whyte-Melville was formerly in the Coldstream Guards, but retired in 1849. During the Crimean War he served in the Turkish Contingent.

OBITUARY.—The Earl of Northesk; J. Dunbar, M. P. for New Ross; R. Smyth, M.P. for Londonderry; the Dean of St. David's (Rev. Dr. Llewellyn); Mr. G. H. Lewes, the eminent author; E. Rice, late M. P.; Gen. Luxmoore, late R.E.; Lady Elliott; Mrs. Tait, wife of the Archbishop of Canterbury; Alfred Wigan, comedian; Fred. Gye (late Director of the Royal Italian Opera); and Major Whyte-Melville.

The definitive Treaty of Peace between Russia and Turkey appears now to be in course of negotiation, with some prospect of a satisfactory result. The Emperor of Russia, after visiting Moscow, has returned to St. Petersburg, and has publicly declared his expectation that a definitive arrangement with the Port will shortly be effected.

The Turkish General Suleiman Pasha, who commanded the Balkan Army, and so strongly contested the Shipka Pass, has been found guilty by a Court-martial of military misconduct, and sentenced to 15 years' confinement in a fortress.

The French papers generally approve the Indian policy of the British Government.

The German Government has adopted stringent measures towards suspected Socialists, many hundreds having been expelled from various towns. The Emperor has returned to Berlin, and had quite a triumphal reception.

The Budget Committee of the Austrian Delegation having decided against the Government policy, Count Andrassy has appealed to the entire Delegation, and there is little doubt that the Reichsrath will support him. Some demonstrations adverse to the Government have been made at Pesth.

The trial of T'Kint and Fortamps for embezzlement of large sums of money from the Bank of Belgium was concluded on Dec 3. Both the accused were convicted, and T'Kint was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne have arrived at Ottawa, where, as at every other point of their journey, they were received with the utmost cordiality.

The Session of the United States Congress was opened at Washington on Monday. The President's message was almost entirely directed to internal questions.

LATEST TELEGRAMS PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE FRONTIER OF EASTERN ROUMELIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 6.—The Ambassadors of the Great Powers will meet to-day at the Austrian Embassy to effect an arrangement of the difficulties connected with the delimitation of the Roumelian frontier, all the Governments having authorized their Ambassadors to deal with this question.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 5.—Sir Henry Layard, the British Ambassador, had an interview to-day with the Sultan and Kheredine Pasha, the new Grand Vizier. There is no ground for the belief which has been expressed that the Imperial Hatt which will shortly be issued generalizing the reforms to be applied to the whole empire will be in effect a defeat of the reforms which are to be carried out in Asia Minor under the auspices of England.

M. Comara, a Russian banker, has submitted an Asiatic railway project in opposition to that of General Klapka. Both schemes are being examined by the Porte.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 6.—As the members of the Left in the Finance Committee of the Folkething persist in their determination to reject the Government bill authorizing a loan of 1,200,000 florins for the reconstruction of the plantation works in Santa Cruz, it is expected that the Folkething will be dissolved, probably on Monday next.

THE RECENT YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec 5.—A mass meeting has been held here, at which resolutions were adopted expressing the gratitude of the inhabitants of the Southern States towards the whole country for the assistance afforded them during the recent yellow fever epidemic, and declaring that no political difference can sever the sacred bonds of national brotherhood which have thus been formed.

THE IRISH PARTY.

THE following extraordinary letter appeared in the *Freeman's Journal*:—

"House of Commons, Dec. 5.

"SIR,—The address in answer to the Royal Speech, which calls upon us to sanction the blood-stained acts of the Royal butchers who have invaded Afghanistan, is passing through the House without any division representing the protest from the Irish nation, without any demand by the Irish party for the restoration of the Irish Parliament, or even the redress of grievances. The man who has brought this disgrace upon our country is Isaac Butt. At an informal meeting of the Irish members to-day I denounced him as a traitor to the Home Rule party and the Irish cause, and I now repeat the accusation. At a future time I shall review the step taken by Mr. Butt in his work of betrayal, leading up to the supreme treason of the present hour.—Yours truly, J. O'CONNER POWER."

FATAL ACCIDENT TO MR. FREDERICK GYE.

(Standard, Dec. 5.)

With much regret we announce the death of Mr. Frederick Gye, which took place last night at Dytchley Park, Oxfordshire, the seat of Viscount Dillon, in consequence of the accident which befel him whilst out shooting with Lord Dillon, the Hon. Spencer Ponsonby-Fane, and Sir Alfred Horsford, at Dytchley, on the afternoon of Thursday last. To no want of care was the accident apparently to be attributed. Mr. Gye, to avoid being dangerously incommoded by his gun while getting through a fence, handed the weapon to a keeper; but in doing so, owing to some unexplained cause, it exploded, inflicting a serious wound in the groin, from the effects of which he succumbed last night. The inquest on the body was held at Pytchley House. The evidence was to the effect that on the return from a shooting party as Mr. Gye was in the act of assisting Sir Alfred Horsford over a sunken fence, the gun of the latter went off, and the contents lodged in Mr. Gye's right side. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

HOUSE OF LORDS, DEC. 5.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I regret that I have been obliged to call for your attendance at an unusual and probably to most of you an inconvenient season.

The hostility towards my Indian Government manifested by the Amir of Afghanistan, and the manner in which he repulsed my friendly Mission, left me no alternative but to make peremptory demand for redress.

This demand having been disregarded, I have directed an expedition to be sent into his territory, and I have taken the earliest opportunity of calling you together and making to you the communication required by law.

I have directed that papers on the subject shall be laid before you.

I receive from all foreign Powers assurances of their friendly feelings, and I have every reason to believe that the arrangements for the pacification of Europe made by the Treaty of Berlin will be successfully carried into effect.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

The estimates for the ensuing year are in course of preparation, and will in due time be submitted to you.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I propose that after full deliberation upon the matters which have led me to anticipate your usual time of meeting, and after a suitable recess, you should proceed to the consideration of various measures for the public benefit which will then be laid before you.

I confidently commit to your wisdom the great interests of my Empire, and I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your counsels.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, 4th December 1878.

THE Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to promote Lieut A B Crosbie, Royal Marine Light Infantry, to the rank of Captain, as a special case, in recognition of the meritorious services performed by him in connexion with the Ashanti War and the Congo Expedition.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

India Office, Pall Mall, 5th Dec. 1878.

HER MAJESTY has been pleased to approve of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BREVET.

To be Major—Captain J G D Walker, Madras Cavalry.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels—Majors R Smith, M M Procter, F Allen, and J Roberts.

To be Majors—Captains T Dawes, J B Slater, A D Anderson, A B Hepburn, and A Vallings.

BENGAL ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be Colonels—Lieut-Colonels (Brevet-Colonel) A S Smith, (Brevet-Colonel) G Anderson, and (Brevet-Colonel) C O'B Palmer.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels—Majors C H Bergman, R W Sartorious, C M G, V C, and H C Garden.

To be Major—Captain (Brevet Major) W Campbell, late 71st Native Infantry.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut-Colonel—Major E F H Armstrong.

To be Majors—Captains G Thomas, J O Goldie, L Owen, S E Atkinson, and B B Faunce.

MADRAS ARMY.

CAVALRY.

To be Colonel—Lieut-Colonel H E Dyneley.

To be Lieut-Colonel—Major (Brevet Lieut-Colonel) R C Stewart.

To be Major—Captain F M Alexander, late 8th Light Cavalry.

INFANTRY.

To be Colonels—Lieut-Colonels (Brevet-Colonel) G A Fulton, and (Brevet Colonel) G Smart.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut-Col—Major F P Bartholomew.

To be Major—Captain S J Waudby.

THE CENTRAL ASIA PAPERS.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper of 206 pages was issued on Saturday, Nov. 30, containing "Correspondence respecting Central Asia." It contains upwards of 160 despatches, telegrams, and memoranda, extending from December 20, 1873, to September 30, 1878. There are also two appendices, containing correspondence which took place in 1865 and in 1870-3 respectively. We observe, on glancing over these papers, that on January 28, 1874, Lord Augustus Loftus, giving an account of an interview with Prince Gortschakoff, stated that the Prince informed him that the Russian Government meditated no expedition against the Turkomans, but if they attacked the Russians or committed depredations, they must of course be punished. As regards Afghanistan, his Highness said "that the Imperial Government considered that kingdom to be beyond the sphere of their political action, and that, happen what might in the internal state of that country, the Imperial Government would not interfere." On April 5, 1875, Prince Gortschakoff sent to Lord A. Loftus a long historical Memorandum on Central Asia, for the information of her Majesty's Government, in which he concludes by giving assurances of the wish of the Russian Government to adopt a course of policy in Central Asia by which the two Governments may, "in perfect security, follow up, each in their own natural sphere, their mission of civilization and the development of their mutual interests." On October 25, 1875, Lord Derby sent to St. Petersburg a Memorandum containing the views of the British Government on the Central Asian question. They accept the assurances of the Russian Government, but observe that, however sincere may be the desire of that Government to avoid future extension of territorial responsibilities, Her Majesty's Government cannot regard the present line of Russian frontier as fixed and immovable. The Memorandum continues:—

> "Whatever may be the ultimate destiny of Russia in the course of its civilizing mission in Central Asia, it is impossible not to see that, in view of the present conditions of the Turkoman tribes, of the relations in which they stand to the ruler of Afghanistan on the one hand, and those between that ruler and the Government of India on the other, that each successive advance of the Russian frontier towards Afghanistan may involve complications which it is equally the interest of both England and Russia to avoid, and may raise up the most serious obstacles to the continued pursuance of the policy which has hitherto guided both Powers alike to maintain intact the integrity of Afghan territory. This is an object to which her Majesty's Government attach the highest importance, and they must reserve to themselves the most complete liberty of action under all future contingencies as to the measures which may, in their opinion, be necessary to secure it."

On December 6, 1876, Lord Augustus Loftus writes that he has called M. de Giers's attention to a statement as to the reception of a Russian Envoy by the Ameer of Cabul. M. de Giers stated that he knew nothing of this report, and that he could answer for General Kaufmann not having entered into any political negotiations with the Ameer. This statement is repeated in other despatches. On February 14, 1877, Lord A. Loftus reports that having again called the attention of M. de Giers to this subject, the Russian Minister called upon him, and stated "that the name given in the Cabul Diaries of the reputed Russian Agent was the same as that mentioned by General Kaufmann, but his Excellency said that he was not personally employed by General Kaufmann, nor was he personally known to him. The letter of which he was the bearer had been sent by General Kauffmann to the Ameer of Bokhara for transmission to Balkh, from whence it was forwarded to the Ameer at Cabul. The agent in question was the mere bearer of a letter, was neither selected by nor personally known to General Kaufmann, and consequently was in no way authorized to assume the character of a Russian agent or envoy at Cabul." On June 13, 1877, Lord Derby instructed Lord A. Loftus to inform the Russian Government that her Majesty's Government hoped the Russian force sent against the Turkomans could not make any advance upon Meer, as such a step would impose upon her Majesty's Government the necessity of making a corresponding advance. There are several telegrams and despatches respecting the Russian mission to Cabul. In reply to representations made by the English Government, M. de Giers on the 14th of August, 1878, states that all military and political preparations against England had been stopped, and that no Russian emissary had proceeded with a letter from the Emperor to Cabul. Possibly, he said, General Kaufmann might have sent a letter. On Sept. 8 M. de Giers, in a note to Mr. Plunkett, says:—"The mission, which you erroneously attribute to General Abramoff, is of a provisional nature, and one of simple courtesy; it cannot, therefore, interfere in any way with the pacific assurances which you mention." Sir Julian Pauncefort, writing on September 20, in acknowledgment of the receipt of the last communication, says:—"Lord Salisbury infers from M. de Giers's note that his Excellency acknowledges that all the former assurances of the Russian Government in regard to Afghanistan have now recovered their validity." The last despatch on the question is from Lord Salisbury, and is dated September 30, 1878. His lordship says:—

> "The communications made by M. Bartholomei have been generally to the same effect as what has been stated, by M. de Giers. He has stated that the military and political measures adopted in Turkestan were actuated by the necessities of the situation caused by the state of affairs in regard to Turkey, and were called forth especially by the attitude of Great Britain towards Russia. General Kaufmann's proceedings, he said, must therefore be regarded as the result of a course imposed upon him by the force of circumstances. As I had spoken to M. Bartholomei of a letter from the Emperor which was supposed to have been transmitted to Shere Ali Khan, he asked the Russian Government for information on the point, and subsequently said that he was authorized to state that there had never been any question of sending such a letter."

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON GENERAL ROBERTS'S VICTORY.

THE *Times* says the effect of General Roberts's achievement is likely to be very considerable. In a war with an Asiatic Power decisive successes at the outset have a great moral value, and the present victory will go far to secure the favourable disposition already evinced by the frontier tribes. Our loss, indeed, warns us that the enemy is capable of severe resistance, and that it would be premature to feel at ease with respect to the task before us. But so far, at all events, the measures taken by the Government of India have proved satisfactory, and we have good reason for encouragement.

The *Standard* remarks that a more creditable victory than that gained by General Roberts has not often been achieved by so small a force; and it is the more satisfactory, inasmuch as the loss of life is small, and the battle won in no slight degree by the tactical ability of the British general. It was in fact a great battle in miniature with its turning movement to attack the enemy in flank, and its subsequent advance against the Afghan line of retreat. The force of the enemy is not known, but as they certainly were in considerable force when General Roberts first arrived at the mouth of the pass, and as they had been reinforced upon the day before our assault by four regiments newly come up from Kushi, they must have immensely outnumbered the British column. We had not even the advantage of a surprise, for the enemy had been warned by the natives that an attack was to take place that night; and it is plain—by the fact that sentries had been placed at the top of the gulley, and that large bodies of Afghans attacked the column as it reached the crest—that not only the time but the direction in which the attack would be delivered had been indicated to them. The victory, then, is due solely to the fighting qualities of our troops and the skill of their commander.

The *Daily News* says the occupation of the Peiwar Pass is the most brilliant achievement which it has yet fallen to the lot of our troops to perform in this campaign, and of the three columns into which the invading army was divided, that commanded by General Roberts had the most dangerous and difficult task entrusted to it. General Roberts has now more to fear from his friends in the rear than from his enemies in front, and in the exposed position which he now occupies, in a valley where even at this season of the year the rigours of the climate are trying to the hardiest Highlanders, and with legions of treacherous natives between him and his supplies, we cannot but wait fuller news with grave anxiety.

The *Telegraph* concludes that after studying the position during the period required to rest the troops and bring up supplies, General Roberts framed his plan. While Col. Cobbe, commanding the first brigade, was entrusted with the duty of showing a front to the Peiwar Pass, and holding himself prepared to assail it at the proper moment, General Roberts himself undertook the onerous task of sweeping round upon the enemy's rear. He had with him, at least, the 72nd Highlanders and the 5th Goorkhas, and he led them from Habib Kala first to the right up a deep ravine, and then, turning to the left, through the forest glades over the hills. Beating the enemy on the 2nd out of several wooded positions—surprising them, in fact, at daybreak—he arrived abreast of the Kotal or crest, which lay to his left; but, although his immediate opponents were in full retreat, he found that the country-side was not passable, and therefore continued his march down the hill towards the junction of the two roads. The next day, apparently, Colonl Cobbe, reckoning justly on the effect of his chief's operations, attacked the pass in front. Our troops won their way up the acclivities, through the wooded hills, under a hot fire from pieces well served by the defenders, who kept up a bold front and behaved well; but they finally had to yield and retreat through Zabardast Kala, upon their camp at Ali Khel. All the guns collected on the summit, so bravely held, were captured, and the entire position stormed at the trifling cost of some fifty men killed and wounded. It may be inferred from the reports that General Roberts discovered practicable paths across the mountain spurs, and thus succeeded in bringing his troops upon the left rear of the Afghan line. The result of each operation was the "complete defeat" of an adversary who enjoyed the immense advantages accruing from numerical superiority and a strong position. The action, ably planned and boldly executed, not only shattered an organised resistance, but opened a way to further exploits.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE AGAINST AN INDIAN OFFICER.—HEAVY DAMAGES.

The case of Chick *v.* Macuiliffe, which had been tried in the Common Pleas Division, judgment going by default, was heard before Mr. Under-Sheriff Burchell and a jury, on Nov. 28, to assess the amount of damages. Mr. E. Lloyd appeared as counsel for the plaintiff, Alice Blanche Chick; the defendant, Michael Macuiliffe, was not represented, but was stated to be in India, holding the position of deputy-commissioner, Punjab. The learned counsel, in opening the case, said the defendant had belonged to a club, and had personated another member, and he wished to avoid going into the matter. The defendant, whose name was "Michael," had signed his letters as "George," and his name was Macuiliffe, and not "Macauley."

The plaintiff stated that her father was formerly in business at Chard, Somerset, and afterwards kept hotels at Southampton, and subsequently came to London and was a commercial traveller. He died some few years since. In 1872 she met the defendant, when she was eighteen years old, in Pall Mall. The meeting was in the street, as she was going to meet her mother. He accosted her, but she did not wish to speak to him, but he insisted, and walking on, she met her mother. He gave his name, and as her mother was going home to Kensington the defendant saw her to St. John's Wood, where she was staying with her aunt, whose husband held an appointment in the General Pay Office. The defendant saw her home with her mother's permission, and she saw him frequently afterwards. He paid his addresses and promised her marriage. He told her his name was "Macauley," and that he had 1,500*l.* a year, and was a military officer. She had addressed him in her letters as "Capt. Macauley," at a club in London. He wrote her letters, and in 1873 he seduced her, and she had a daughter in 1874. (The child was produced in Court.) He gave her 5*l.* after the birth of the child, and on speaking to him about marrying her, he said it could not matter, as the child would still be illegitimate. A letter was produced signed "George," and her solicitor had discovered who he was and his real name. The letter was read, suggesting that she should go on the stage. She left her aunt, and the child was born at lodgings. He gave her his photograph (produced) and she had it copied. The defendant had recently been in England, and had left for India. Her health had suffered, and she had supported herself by needlework and the assistance of friends. The defendant was about thirty, and had given her about two sums of 5*l.*

Mr. Minnifie, assistant financial secretary, said: Michael Macuiliffe was deputy-commissioner in the Punjab Civil Service, and his salary was 1,300*l.* a year. He had lately been in England. He left India in May last on six months' leave, and applied to return in October last. It was not known if he was married. Mrs. Bailey said the plaintiff took furnished apartments in her house, and she recognised the defendant calling by the photograph produced in court. A gentleman named Donnett proved that the plaintiff's family had held a good position at Chard. Mr. Eyre Lloyd put the case to the jury as one which called for substantial damages.

Mr. Under-Sheriff Burchell, in placing the case before the jury observed that there were no letters put in as evidence. The promise was, however, admitted by the defendant not pleading. There was nothing to show the terms on which the parties had lived, but a child had been born. The case was that a lady, walking in Pall Mall, was accosted by a person whom she repels at first. It was an insult to be accosted in the public streets, yet she permitted it, and her mother allowed her to be accompanied to her residence by a stranger. That was the introduction to a young lady of eighteen. What had been the result?—a seduction; and then the defendant abandoned her. The action was not for seduction, but for breach of promise, and the question was what loss had the plaintiff sustained? It was stated that the defendant had 1,300*l.* a year, and the jury would consider all the circumstances of the case in saying what damages should be awarded.

The jury retired, and after a stormy discussion of half an hour assessed the damages at 400*l.*

THE CASE OF T'KINT AND THE BANK OF BELGIUM.

(Times.)

BALZAC'S passionate fondness for analyzing the mystery of crime and for handling gigantic sums of money on paper would have found an admirable theme in the extraordinary trial which came to an end in Brussels, on Wednesday. The imaginative Vautrin, whose villainy and strong brain cast a gleam over the pages of "*Le Pere Goriot*," is not a more curious specimen of humanity than the real Eugene T'Kint de Roodenbeke; and even the audacity of the novelist was not equal to the feat of making the most gifted of his many covetous scoundrels steal £800,000. Brought to trial on the 4th of November last, T'Kint has, after a month of hearing, been found guilty of 149 distinct acts of theft, and sentenced to fifteen years' solitary confinement. His career makes him stand out even among the many authors of gigantic frauds who have given some thing like a distinctive character to the criminal tendencies of this generation. About twenty years ago he went into the Bank of Belgium as a supernumerary clerk. Gradually he rose until he became the head of the department which is charged with the management of the securities committed to the Bank. Although he had no private fortune, he was soon one of the largest and most intrepid speculators on the Bourse. He employed no fewer than twenty-five *agents de change* to conduct his gigantic operations in Brussels and Paris. Within five years one of those gentlemen bought for him securities costing 462,123,393 francs, and sold others to the value of 461,328,716 francs. Another bought for him to the extent of 107,753,607 francs and sold to the amount of 107,297,972 francs. The commission of one of the agents came to about £7,500. These transactions did credit to the audacity of a bank clerk with a salary of £168 a year. But his success was not equal to his boldness. He was, in truth, the most unlucky of speculators, for he lost from first to last about half a million sterling on the Bourse. So far his mishaps can be traced: but he must have allowed a great deal more of the Bank's money to slip into the hands of more fortunate gamblers than himself. He was a rich man, nevertheless, until the coming of the evil day when he had to take a ticket to London, only to run into the toils of the law of Queenstown. In 1875 he estimated his fortune at £80,000, and his yearly income at £8,000. Even after his career had been rudely cut short, and when he was passing through Liverpool on the way to the haven of the United States, he was able to ask, and to get, nearly five thousand pounds' worth of change in dollars for Bank of Belgium notes. T'Kint is clearly a man of genius in his own way.

But the most extraordinary part of his story touches the manner in which he got the money. His method was a masterpiece of simplicity and audacity. It was his business to keep account of all the securities deposited in the Bank. He had access to them only through the secretary, M. Heyvaert, who kept the key of the strongroom in which they were placed, and never allowed it to go out of his possession. But if that gentleman was a zealous guardian in one respect, he was the most lax of warders in another. Every morning, at 10, T'Kint sent a messenger to him with a list of the coupons which would be needed during the day, and that official was allowed to take such documents as he pleased. Such was the secretary's trust in T'Kint that he did not think of comparing the papers taken out with the list given in the daily memorandum, nor of inquiring whether the bundle of documents which was returned each night was exactly the same as that which had been delivered in the morning. He did not take the trouble even to count them. In the interval some of the securities were stolen, and the theft carefully concealed. Such a practice could not continue for year after year without raising suspicions out of doors. T'Kint's speculations on the Bourse could not be hidden; his manifest wealth must have been a subject of keen curiosity; and at last, in September, 1875, he seemed to be caught in the act of flagrant robbery. A Belgian senator named Bisschofsheim, who had placed the vouchers for 1,358 preference shares in the custody of the Bank, had reason to believe that they had been sold, and, in order to see whether his suspicions were well-founded, he gave notice that he should require them to be delivered to him on a particular day. They were placed in his hands at the appointed time; but on examining the numbers he found that they were the very shares which T'Kint had disposed of in two lots. The thief had, however, brought them back in time to place them in the hands of the owner, and it was afterwards discovered that, to get the money requisite for the redemption, he had stolen the vouchers of 400 shares in the Grand Luxembourg Railway. When taxed with the sale of M. Bisschofsheim's property, he coolly replied that he had confounded that gentleman's shares with his own, and the excuse was complacently accepted by M. Fortamps, the manager of the Bank. Indeed, it would have been impossible for him to have carried on his frauds unless he had been aided by at least the culpable negligence of that official. A much harsher name was given to the manager's conduct by the Public Prosecutor; for Fortamps stood in the dock with T'Kint, and he has shared in the condemnation, although he has received a much lighter sentence. Then, however, came what might have seemed a more formidable danger, for M. Vandevin, one of the directors, was appointed to examine all the securities. But T'Kint was warned of the danger in ample time: he was warned by Fortamps, the manager, and strange to say, by M. Vandevin himself. So very clever a person had little difficulty, therefore, in preparing for the scrutiny by staying at the Bank for several evenings after the other clerks had gone home and fabricating schedules to take the places of those he had stolen. He carried on the work of forgery at the very time when M. Vandevin was leisurely proceeding with the scrutiny. Nay, so bold had he become that he stole securities in the midst of the investigation. Misled by forged papers and plausible explanations, M. Vandevan signed a certificate that all the securities were in proper order, with the exception of five; and even in the case of these he suggested that the documents betrayed irregularity rather than fraud. Still one suspicion lingered about the name of the clever speculator. Ugly rumours were spread through Brussels, and they were made darker by the discovery of M. Neyt, the Belgian Secretary of Legation at Paris, that the numbers of some coupons which he took out of the Bank were different from those of the securities which he had placed in its keeping. But T'Kint was able for the moment to beat down the evidence—even of that fact by the power which he had gained in the Bank. He had virtually displaced the manager; all the clerks assumed that he was their master; and the *agents de change* came to him for orders rather than to the nominal head. Meanwhile, Fortamps permitted him to have an enormous credit without getting any authority from the directors, and thus, of course, the Bank was pillaged. T'Kint carried on another kind of robbery by manipulating many of the current accounts.

But at last came the shadow of ruin in the shape of an approaching official examination, and the man had to fly. He closed his great financial career on the 7th of March, 1876. Skilfully mendacious to the end, he wrote a letter to the Government on the eve of his departure, confessing that he had committed fraud, and protesting that he was broken-hearted by the thought of his guilt, but adding that he had gone to Paris to find the means of restitution, and that he would return to Brussels next day. Meanwhile, he had gone to London with the intention of proceeding to America. On the eve of his departure from Liverpool he wrote to the manager another letter, which is a model of penitent unction. He was, he said, distracted with grief; he would never forgive himself; he was horrified to think of the ingratitude with which he had treated the manager; and he was about to sail for India, to work day and night in order to find the means of making restitution. Thus did he attempt to throw his pursuers off the scent. He afterwards explained that if he had gone to America he would have become a picture dealer. It would take him a considerable time to amass the £800,000, the sum of his robberies, if he had resorted to the congenial task of manufacturing Raphaels and Titians, and selling them to rich Americans. But he did not get the opportunity of reaching the United States, for he was caught at Queenstown. And after spending sometime in the Middlesex House of Detention, he was sent back to Brussels. The retribution is now come. Fifteen years' solitary confinement is a severe sentence, but it is not too hard. Such men are to this age what secret poisoners to mediæval Itlay, and highway men to the England of a hundred and fifty years ago. They pray on that trust which is the life of commerce. T'Kint is an incomparable specimen of the breed, and the impudence of his frauds has a touch of grandeur. But if there is one thing more wonderful than his boldness and success it is the recklessness with which he was allowed to swindle in broad daylight. Other trials for fraud will, it is said, spring out of this one; and it is difficult to resist the conclusion that justice has still to unravel much of the guilt which attended the pillage of the Bank.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at Two PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it if arranged for foot or steam power. It contains seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter or an inch.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE WITH THE SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST,

Issued on the 1st November 1877.

In pamphlet form, price 8 as.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS,

COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

THE ORIENTALIST'S MULTUM IN PARVO, OR A BRIEF GUIDE TO THE HINDUSTANI, ARABIC, TURKISH, PERSIAN, AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES.

PART I.—ELEMENTS OF GRAMMAR.
PART II.—VOCABULARY AND PHRASES.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office and at the Booksellers.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been Remonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertis for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed in an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be Printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT'S BOOTS.

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots Patent Elastic Dress Boots Barade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf Palmoral Boots Button Boots	Superior in style and excellent in quality 25s.	Finest quality we can produc 35s.

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,
ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
Satinettee, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots	5s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.
Ditto ditto, with French heels	7s. 0d. and 9s 4d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

(REGISTERED)

HYGEIA BOOTS.

A LADY'S WALKING BOOT.

With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials and form, price 30s. Fully described in New Catalogue.

Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible dispatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved T. D. M. & B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide or the size and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

CHEQUES TO BE CROSSED BANK OF ENGLAND.

Remittances may be made in Government of India Notes which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, can not be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

The Elms, North Cheam, Surrey, S. 4th March, 1875.

"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption on the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sores on the body. After taking two bottles, I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.

"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.

"Faithfully yours,
"To Mr. F. J. Clarke." "THOMAS WATTS"

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS, and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprieter, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,
APOTHECARIES' HALL LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

THE FAMILY HERALD.

The *Illustrated London News*, referring to PURE LITERATURE speaks of the "FAMILY HERALD, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD MONTHLY PART.

The *Australasian* says:—

"This favourite domestic magazine retains all its old interest and variety."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD MONTHLY PART.

The *Mount Mail* says:—

"It contains a vast quantity of useful and entertaining reading matter, consisting of tales, leading articles, poetry, recipes, and scientific notices. The Answers to Correspondents indicate that the *Herald* is largely consulted by readers who seek to have difficulties solved, and forgotten events revived by reliable answers from the Editor. Every week's number contains a well-written and thoughtful leading article upon some subject of interest."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD MONTHLY PART.

The *Daily Argus* says:—

"This domestic magazine is second to none with which we are acquainted."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD MONTHLY PART.

The *Darling Gazette* says:—

"Among the English periodicals received in Australia there is one, we believe, that receives a warmer welcome than is accorded to any other publication of its kind in the world. . . . Its reputation has been ably preserved, and its character as the best family magazine of light, wholesome, and amusing reading, has been nobly sustained."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD MONTHLY PART.

The *Border Watch* says:—

"One of the best of the old-fashioned penny magazines."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD MONTHLY PART.

The *Queenslander* says:—

"A marvel of sound entertaining literature. . . . For sixpence (publisher's price) the reader has tales, sketches, and leading articles, and a mass of general information that would make a well-sized volume."

The FAMILY HERALD may be had in Half-yearly Volumes (4s. 6d.) and in Monthly Parts (6d.) at a small percentage over the published price, of all Colonial Book-sellers and News-agents; or the Monthly Parts direct from W. STEVENS, 421, Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post-free.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF & F 3 QUALITY
PERCUSSION CAPS,
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
Patentees and Manfacturers,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Medical Staff) discovered a remedy, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. BROWNE is the sole inventor, and it is therefore evident, that as he has never published the formula, anything else sold under the name CHLORODYNE must be a piracy.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—All attempts at analysis have failed to discover its composition.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancel or Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See the *Times*, July 13, 1864.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865,) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of genuine CHLORODYNE bears on the Government stamp the name of the inventor.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE.

Sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

J. T. DAVENPORT,
33, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, W.C.,
Sole Manufacturer.

HOW to PREVENT THREE GREAT SCOURGES OF LIFE—CONSUMPTION, BLOOD POISONS, & EPIDEMICS by pleasant, simple, and natural means. In an able paper published in the pages of the "British Medical Journal," Dr. W. R. Ross states that liver derangement almost invariably precedes Consumption. By using the FRUIT SALT the blood is kept pure (by natural means), and the deposit of poisonous matter in the lungs prevented.

LORD BEACONSFIELD justly stated the other day that the health of the people is really the foundation upon which all their happiness and power as a State depend. For the most practical mode of preventing disease and premature death use

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

As an invigorating beverage (prepared from sound ripe fruit), It is the best preventive and cure for biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, impure blood, pimples on the face, giddiness, fevers, feverishness, mental depression, want of appetite, sourness of the stomach, constipation, vomiting, thirst, &c., and to remove the effects of errors of eating and drinking.

PREVENTABLE DISEASES—APPALLING FACT!—Every year a great battle is fought in our midst (almost without a protest), in which twenty thousand are slain and a hundred thousand wounded from scarlet fever alone. True, but horrible. Can this fearful slaughter and sick-list not be prevented? Yes! Who's to blame? Read a large illustrated sheet given with each bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT. The information is invaluable.

PREVENTABLE DEATH.—Why should fever, that vile slayer of millions of the human race, not be as much and more hunted up, and its career stopped, as the solitary wretch who causes his fellow a violent death? The murderer, as he is called, is quickly made example of by the law. Fevers are almost universally acknowledged to be preventable diseases; how is it that they are allowed to level their thousands every year and millions to suffer almost without protest? The most ordinary observer must be struck with the huge blunder. Who's to blame? For the means of preventing premature death from disease, use

ENO'S FRUIT SALT (one of Nature's own products) keeps the blood pure, and is thus of itself one of the most valuable means of keeping the blood free from fevers and blood poisons, liver complaints, &c., ever discovered. As a means of preserving and restoring health, it is unequalled; and it is, moreover, a pleasant, refreshing, and invigorating beverage. After a patient and careful observation of its effects when used, I have no hesitation in stating that, if its great value in keeping the body healthy were universally known, not a household in the land would be without it, nor a single travelling trunk or portmanteau but would contain it.—J. C. ENO.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Amongst the many and varied medicinal discoveries of the nineteenth century none, perhaps, has advanced so rapidly into public notice as ENO'S FRUIT SALT. Comparatively unknown some year or so ago, this preparation, which is made from sound ripe fruit, is now met with in every quarter of the globe. The great merit which is claimed for it is that it keeps the blood pure and the system perfectly clear, and thus takes away the groundwork of malarious diseases so common to towns and districts which are ill-drained. There is little doubt but that the time will eventually come when fevers and diseases resulting from poisoned blood will be considered as offences against the well-being of communities at large; but we will, in all probability be some while yet before it shall have arrived at such a pitch of sanitary perfection. Meanwhile, we cannot withhold a welcome to any specific which may prove a means of preserving or restoring health. The simpler the better, so long only as it is effectual. ENO'S FRUIT SALT has been found an excellent corrective to the digestive organs, and in the colonies, in India, and in South America, has a largely increasing sale. It is better by far than 'nips,' and amongst the Good Templars—a numerous community all over the world—it is recognised not only as a refreshing but also as a stimulating drink."—*European Mail*, Nov. 1, 1877.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A lady writes:—"Everything, medicine or food, ceased to act properly for at least three months before I commenced taking it; the little food I could take generally punished me or returned. My life was one of great suffering, so that I must have succumbed before long. To me and our family it has been a great earthly blessing."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—M.D. (EDIN.) and M.R.C.S., L.A.C., London, writes:—"I am much pleased with your Fruit Salt, having tried it on myself. Your theory and remarks are most reasonable. Having nearly died of Typhoid, when studying at College, being the only one out of sixteen who recovered, I mean to go in well for purifying the blood. Though I am sixty-three, I have not the least doubt it will be very serviceable to me."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman writes:—"I feel quite certain if your FRUIT SALT were known in INDIA and the COLONIES, that the sale would not be limited to thousands of bottles per annum, but MANY MILLIONS. INDIA alone would use more than all England."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"14, Rue de la Paix, Paris, Jan. 16, 1877.—A gentleman called in yesterday. H. is a constant sufferer from chronic dyspepsia, and has taken all sorts of mineral waters. I recommended him to give your Salt a trial, which he did, and received great benefit. He says he never knew what it was to be without pain until he tried your Salt, and for the future shall never be without it in the house.—M. BERAL."

TO PARENTS.—This preparation is invaluable in the nursery as a gentle laxative; it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to senna or other nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of over-eating or exhaustion, and is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. The bowels ought to be kept free by the "Fruit Salt" for a month or six weeks after eruptive diseases, as Measles, Scarlet Fever, Chicken-Pox, Small-pox, and all fevers or infectious diseases, &c.; for its use frees the system of the "dregs." Many disastrous results would be avoided by attending to this.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. TRADE MARK—Eno's FRUIT SALT, FRUIT SALINE, or FRUIT POWDERS.—*Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.*

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY — TREACHER & COMPANY.
N. B.—The trade supplied on favourable terms.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

ENGLISH GOODS.

Via SUEZ CANAL AT LOWEST EXPORT PRICES.
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN
INDIA, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,
ESTABLISHED 1843.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 220-page Catalogue, sent (with patterns) post free.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements. Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c., &c. Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per Cent.

Terms—Not less than 25 per Cent. to accompany *orders*, and balances will be drawn for at 60 days sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, AND
66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. James Madden & Co. Bombay, and at the Office of the "*Englishman*" Newspaper, Calcutta.

ANDRE'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT,

1878 PATTERN.

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

ANDRE & CO., HATTERS, 127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

ANDRE & Co. have this year (1878) adapted to their "TERAI HATS" a perfect ventilator, which, by unscrewing, may be easily adjusted to either the single or double hat.

RECOMMENDATIONS from

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, Governor-General of India.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR DIGHTON MACNAGHTEN PROBYN, C.B., K.C.S.I., Equerry to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales,
LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kemaoon.
LIEUT.-COLONEL OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the name "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London," with the Royal Army is in the lining.

SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders throughout India, Ceylon, &c.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &c., &c.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.

BOMBAY: 2, HUMMUM STREET. POONA: 1, EAST STREET.

BEG to draw attention to their NEW and FRESH STOCK of GOODS just unpacked, suitable for presentation.

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES.
BEST LONDON AND INDIAN JEWELLERY,
TRAVELLING AND OFFICE CLOCKS.
MUSICAL BOXES AND SINGING BIRDS.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF SPECTACLES.

Repairs executed with care and expedition.

C. MARCKS & CO.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW,

HAVE much pleasure in announcing that they have just landed a new consignment of their well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

Their German Silver Railway Watch	at Rs. 40
Their Fine Silver Railway Watch	at „ 60
Their German Silver Railway Watch (Extra large size.)	at „ 60

These Watches being specially made to suit Railway employès, F., L. & Co. can confidently recommend them to any person requiring a really good strong serviceable reliable Time-keeper, which can bear any amount of rough usage.

GUARANTEED FOR 2 YEARS.

Catalogues sent free on application.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

FRENCH ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.

THE DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT is organised so as to give the utmost efficiency with moderate charges.

SATIN AND VELVET ARE THE DRESSES OF THE SEASON.
DRESS SATINS IN ALL THE NEW ART COLORS.
BLACK AND WHITE SATINS IN SEVERAL QUALITIES.
RICH BLACK VELVETS.
RICH BLACK SILKS.
PATTERNS FORWARDED TO RESIDENTS IN THE COUNTRY.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CO.,
BOMBAY.

5th December, 1878.

MR. L. STEFFENAUER,

WATCHMAKER,
No. 8, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY,

BEGS to call the attention of the Public that he has JUST RECEIVED a well selected stock of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES and especially recommends the following:—

1.	The 18 Carat Gold English Patent Lever Keyless Watch at	Rs. 180 to 250
2.	The 14 Carat Patent Lever and Patent Keyless Ladies Watch at	„ 120 to 150
3.	The same in a 18 Carat Gold case at	„ 180 to 200
4.	Also a Gold Open-faced Cylinder Escapement Ladies Watch at	„ 60 to 80

The Silver Open-faced English Patent Lever Escapement Watch at	Rs. 50
The same in a very strong Hunting case	„ 55
The same Watch with Suisse Lever Escapement	„ 40
Do. in a Hunting case at	„ 45

2 Years Guarantee for the above Watches. Terms—CASH.

Mr. L. STEFFENAUER has also received a large stock of cheap Watches from Rs. 15 to Rs. 38.
3 Watches taken at once are given at wholesale rates.
Musical Boxes in great variety from Rs. 40 to Rs. 250.

REPAIRS OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY AND MUSICAL BOXES ATTENDED TO WITH THE UTMOST DESPATCH.

MR. L. STEFFENAUER.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office,

THE INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp.

PRICE—FOUR ANNAS.

For sale at this Office,

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same Price RUPEES THREE.

MESSRS. ROWLAND & Co. have REMOVED their SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT to No. 42, MEADOW STREET, near the *Bombay Gazette* Press, and are SELLING their STOCK at REDUCED RATES.

ROWLAND & Co.
Bombay, 2nd December 1878.

ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS AND HELMETS.

THE ONLY EFFECTUAL PROTECTION AGAINST SUN STROKE.

To be obtained of all respectable Hatters and Outfitters, and Wholesale only of

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
LONDON.

Beware of Useless Imitations.

TENTS.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY ARE NOW REGISTERING ORDERS FOR THEIR SUPERIOR CAMP EQUIPAGE FOR THE ENSUING CAMPING SEASON.

TO ensure prompt delivery and prevent disappointment, early indents are solicited.

EXTRACT:—"For excellence of material, style of finish, durability, lightness, and waterproof qualities, the Tents I have received from the Elgin Mills, Cawnpore, both for Hills and Plains, far excel any I have ever met with in India."

FOR PRICE LISTS, TESTIMONIALS, AND ALL OTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE AGENT,
ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

ARRIVAL OF NEW LIGHTS! NEW LIGHTS!

LAMPS OF ALL KINDS.
Price from 4 Annas each to Rs. 150.
NEW PORTABLE COOKING STOVES,
OF DIFFERENT SIZES,
AT THE
LAMP WAREHOUSE
OF
THEODOR KNAUST,
FORT, BOMBAY.
CATALOGUES AND ILLUSTRATIONS SENT ON APPLICATION.

INSURE YOUR HEALTH BY TAKING HOCKING'S IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

IT differs from Seidlitz Powders usually sold in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite tasteless, and may be taken by persons of all ages as a *Cooling Beverage, Mild Aperient, or Brisk Purgative*, according to dose. Its extensive the during nearly half a century proves its valuable qualities as a Purgative Saline, and the fact that the powder retains its qualities for any number of years renders it a most reliable and efficient Domestic Medicine. It will be found invaluable to Families, Travellers or Emigrants, as a preventive or remedy in all cases of Sickness, Headache, Bilious Attacks, Fevers, and the other ordinary ailments of life. Manufactured only by Hocking Wilson and Co., 38, Duke St., Manchester Square, London.

AGENTS.
BOMBAY: MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.
CALCUTTA: SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S (BREAKFAST) COCOA.

"By thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*The Civil Service Gazette.*

Sold only in Packets labelled
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street, London, prepare

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.
Supplied to the Royal Families
Of England and Russia.
To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere.

THE BEST FOOD for INFANTS.
Most digestible. Contains the
Highest amount of nourishment
In the most convenient form.

MALTED ON LIEBIG'S principle.
Sweet and wholesome in itself.
Entirely free from Beet-root Sugar,
The bane of Condensed Milk and Swiss Foods

THE BEST FOOD for INFANTS.
More closely resembles
Healthy Mothers' Milk
Than any other kind of Food.

A THOROUGHLY COOKED FOOD,
Always ready for use.
Saving Mothers and Nurses
Much time and trouble.

THE BEST FOOD for INFANTS.
Contains all the elements
Necessary for the Growth,
Health and Vigour of the Child.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street, London, and sold by all Chemists.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacie may be had from Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona, and most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks, and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.

CADE'S CELEBRATED SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE CYDER.

Quarts per dozen	Rs. 16
Pints per 2 „	„ 17

CANTRELL AND COCHRANE'S GINGER ALE.

Per dozen	Rs. 4

PERINET AND FILS CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts per dozen	Rs. 43
CLARET "CISSAC MEDOC"—A First Class Wine Quarts per dozen	Rs. 14

ALSO,
A SMALL SHIPMENT OF SUPERIOR DRY MANZANILLA SHERRY, IN WOOD.

Hogsheads (about 27 dozen)	Rs. 550
Quarter Casks (about 13 dozen)	„ 280
OR	
In Bottles per dozen	„ 23-8

J. C. BUSHBY & Co.,
2, Dean Lane.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS:—FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.	
Les Canons	„ 20 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 per doz. Qts
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 „
HOCKS:—FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.	
Laubenheimer	„ 18 „
Do.	„ 21 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Geisenheimer	„ 20 per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	„ 24 „
Do.	„ 27 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Steinwein	„ 24 per doz. Qts.
Hochheimer	„ 30 „
Rudesheimer	„ 30 „
Do.	„ 33 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Marcobrunner	„ 35 per doz. Qts.
Do.	„ 38 per case of 2 doz. pints
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 38 per doz. Qts.
CHAMPAGNE:—	
Eugène Clicquot	„ 44 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Do. do.	„ 40 per doz. qts.
Heidsieck & Co.'s *Dry Monopole*	Rs. 50 per doz. Qt.
Giesler & Co.'s *Champagne*	Rs. 53 „
„ „	„ 55 per case of 2 doz. pints.
BRANDY:—	
Boulestin & Co.'s Cognac	Rs. 18 per doz. Qts.
Do. do. * one Star	„ 20 „
Do. do. * Star Cognac	„ 20 per case of 2 doz. flasks,
Do. do. do.	„ 22 2 „ „
Fromy and Rogée's well known *** Stars	„ 27 „
FINEST GERMAN ASPARAGUS	„ 25 per doz. tins
MARSALA	„ 15 „ Qts
LIQUEUR:—	
Maraschino di Zara	„ 30 do. large bot.
Do. do.	„ 2 per case of 2 doz. pints.

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, 20th November 1878.

NOTICES.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B. 41 PILLS,

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.
Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Treacher and Co., Bolton and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY
Barrie and Co., De Beaux and Co.; Scott, Mascurine and Co
AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A well-bred Bay Australian Gelding, 6 years, 15 hands, quiet in saddle and harness, has been broken in as a charger. Price Rs. 1,000.

A Grey Waler Cob Gelding, 8 years, 15 hands, very handsome and powerful, has been through the riding school, is perfectly quiet and good tempered, has been ridden by a lady. Rs. 1,000.

A Brown Waler Mare, nearly thoroughbred, 8 years, 14-3 high, very fast, quiet to ride, and a splendid Dogcart horse. Rs. 550.

A Nutmeg Grey high caste Arab, 4 years, 15 hands, very handsome, showy, up to weight and tempered, trots and canters well, would make a first charger. Rs. 1,800.

A Bay Arab, 5 years, 15 hands, up to 14 stone, a good mover. Rs. 1,000.

A Grey Arab Horse, "Shabash," 8 years, 14-1 high, believed sound, perfectly quiet for a lady, and has been a little in harness. Rs. 400.

A pair of handsome Bay Waler Mares, very fast, good steppers and perfectly quiet and steady; also a Mail Phaeton in good order, by "Kesterton," with set of English brass-mounted harness. Turn-out Rs. 2,500.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 13th December 1878.

SARSAPARILLA,

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Agents—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Bolton & Co. Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bomb and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policie shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue POLICIES upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise and Ships in harbour on favourable terms.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

BOMBAY BRANCH, 12 RAMPART ROW.

UPWARDS of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds is paid Annually by this Office to the Families and representatives of deceased Policyholders.

ANNUAL REVENUE £700,000.

INVESTED FUNDS for payment of future claims upwards of FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

ANNUAL INCOME, 1877	£1,553,162
FIRE RESERVE	£1,150,000
LIFE AND ANNUITY RESERVE	£2,825,967
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£5,814,367

FIRE INSURANCES GRANTED ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

NEW REDUCED LIFE RATES FOR INDIA.

IN view of the improved conditions of residence in India the rates for Life Insurance have been entirely remodelled, and will now be found to compare very favorably with any other First Class Office. Under the new arrangement some very great advantages are offered to insurers. For Tables and Prospectus, apply to the undermentioned.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin	„ 4,271,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to

£3,758,042 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£800,620
„ 1872	£810,063

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office, on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods [illegible] and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves [illegible] Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,246,802.

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
6, Hummum Street.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D.	Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Lord Henry V. Cholmondeley	Richard Nugent, Esq.
William Emmens, Esq.	W. F. Skene, Esq., LL.D.
John R. Engledue, Esq.	Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.	William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
DR. H. T. Leslie Higginson.	The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

AUDITORS.
M. R. Scott, Esq. The Vicomte de Valmer.

SECRETARY.
Andrew Francis, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict. Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half-yearly, quarterly, monthly as desired.

Parsees and Armenian lives insured.

For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents,
Bombay.

NOTICES.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

WHEREAS it having become known to the Proprietors of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE that a worthless imitation, bearing a similar name, is exported to India, China, &c., and endeavoured to be foisted on purchasers as equal in efficacy to Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne, they feel it due to the public to specially caution them against this compound and request their most careful attention to the following distinctive characteristics of Dr. Bright's (the only genuine) Phosphodyne.

1st.—That Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne is sold only in cases.
2nd.—The words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are clearly blown in each bottle.
3rd.—The Registered Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee are printed on the label of every case.
4th.—Directions for use in all the following languages are enclosed in each case—

English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrassee, Bengalee, Chinese, and Japanese.

Without which none can POSSIBLY be Genuine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the Only Reliable Remedy for
NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS
AND ALL
FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS.

, DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is patronised by the Aristocracy and the *elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and strongly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

In India, China, &c., DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is generally sold at an advance on the English Price.

The high estimation in which Phosphorus is held is unquestionably due to its administration in this form. Therefore ask for

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

And do not be persuaded to take any
Useless and Possibly Dangerous Imitation.

CAUTION TO MEDICINE VENDORS.

The Trade Mark, Label, &c., of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE are duly entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

And are also registered in the chief cities of the world.

Chemists and Druggists are hereby warned that legal proceedings will be immediately instituted by the Authorised Agents against any persons or person selling Fraudulent Imitations of DR. BRIGHT'S (the only genuine) PHOSPHODYNE from this date, 1st October, 1878.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill E. C. —PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Bombay Gazette.
BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1878.

THE LIFE OF DR. WILSON.*

(*The Athenæum.*)

THE Rev. Dr. Wilson first left England for Bombay in September, 1825, and died there in December, 1875, after forty-seven years' service as a missionary. He was a native of Tweeddale; a man of stalwart frame and strong constitution, of the most energetic and inquisitive mind, and the greatest simplicity, determination, and benevolence of character. He underwent at the University of Edinburgh the severe course of training which the Kirk of Scotland, followed in this respect by the Free Kirk, wisely imposes on all its ministers, and, arrived in India, he devoted himself, with the resolution characteristic of his nature, to antiquarian and philological research. He almost at once became recognized throughout the East as a learned and laborious Oriental scholar—a philomath of the old-fashioned style. In his later days, when his tall figure became gaunt and bent, and the fashion of the clothing of his youth began to look obsolete and quaint, he always [illegible], whether in the pulpit or in society—and everywhere his discourse and his manner were the same—of a mediæval College Syndic. He was devoted to his missionary calling, to scholarly research, and every work of civil and political philanthropy; and living among Anglo-Indians, who were proud of their fellow-countryman, and among natives of all nations of the East, who recognize in every devout man, whatsoever may be his dogmatic belief, a true teacher of God, he became a great social influence in Bombay, and as years went on, a moral power in both Church and State in India. He was, in fact, regarded as the spiritual bishop of Bombay, and he exerted a most beneficent influence over the young men, most of them from Scotland, who came out to the mercantile houses there, and on those who under the old system of patronage entered the service of the Government. With many of them he kept up a regular correspondence. He was as a father to every studious and seriousminded Englishman in Western India. He took the lead in every movement of educational and municipal improvement in his time, which covered the whole period of transition during which Bombay rose from the position of a mere military station to become, after the Mutiny, the second city (second only to London) of the British Empire. In political matters of the highest moment he was constantly consulted, not only by the Government of Bombay, but by the Supreme Government at Calcutta. It was most desirable to secure a biography of such a man, and it is fortunate that the preparation of it has been placed in the hands of Dr. George Smith. The probabilities were that it might be written at all. English society changes so constantly in India, that few of Dr. Wilson's friends and personal acquaintances possessed a sufficient knowledge of the forty-seven years of his missionary career to write his life, however, otherwise qualified for the task. But Dr. Smith, a countryman of Dr. Wilson, and trained at the Edinburgh University, had been familiar from his youth with Wilson's name, and character, and reputation. As editor of the *Calcutta Review* for some time before the mutiny of 1857, and as editor of the *Friend of India* and Calcutta Correspondent of the *Times* for many years after it, he was constantly called on to discuss Dr. Wilson's conduct as a missionary and public man in Western India, and to record his researches as an Orientalist and antiquary. He has also an intimate knowledge of contemporary Indian history, and a sympathetic interest in all Indian educational and religious controversies of the last fifty years; and, being a matured writer, no one could possess a higher title to undertake 'The Life of John Wilson.' He is to be congratulated on the happy issue to which he has brought his arduous labour, and if his companion 'Life of Alxander Duff'—Dr. Wilson's fellow-missionary of the Free Kirk of Scotland in Calcutta—is as successful as the present volume, Dr. Smith will have gained for himself a high position as an Anglo-Indian biographer. The difficulties of his work he has surmounted with the greatest skill. He is not, indeed, faultless, for he has condensed the events of a distinguished and almost unique life of fifty years into a single octavo volume of 600 pages, and the personal narrative is brief, often almost to baldness; but it is impossible to praise too highly the clear, dramatic, and instructive form in which Dr. Smith has arranged multitudinous and diversified incidents. He has maintained throughout the vital unity of the volume, which reads as if it had been written at one sitting, without wearing or abatement of the writer's interests in it. Yet Dr. Smith has presented us not only with the life of Dr. John Wilson, but the social and civic history of Bombay, while he has a word to say of every one of Dr. Wilson's contemporaries, European and native, who has in any way made a name for himself in Bombay and Western India. It is a biography which will be widely read, and when Dr. Smith may have to publish a second edition he will make it almost perfect if he is able to enlarge it by the addition of correspondence, or other remains throwing yet fuller light on Dr. Wilson's personal life and character and views and opinions. It would be difficult to improve on the form of the book.

It is impossible to attempt anything like a general summary of the life of Dr. John Wilson, and we shall refer only to such incidents of it as have a direct relation to immediate and recent public events. He lived all his life in the most confidential relations with Europeans and natives of all classes, native princes and chiefs, and distinguished European travellers, scholars, merchants, and officials, with governors and viceroys. We find, accordingly, that his remarks, in his correspondence with intimate friends, on Indian political questions are of the greatest pertinence and weight. In a letter to his Edinburgh agent, of October 3rd, 1838, he writes:—

"I am by no means satisfied of the *justice* of our invasion of Afghanistan. . . . That we should send an army to *watch* the movements of Russia, Persia, &c., I fully admit. That we should dethrone Dost Muhammad Khan I stoutly deny, on the ground of my present information."

When, three years later, Dost Mohammed was a state prisoner on parole in Calcutta, where he might be daily observed, Dr. Smith records, at his sunset devotions on the course, as the gay world rolled past, Hyder Khan his heir apparent was a frequent visitor of Dr. Wilson at Ambrolie, the Free Kirk Mission House in Bombay. Writing on the 1st of March, 1841, to Dr. Smyttan, in Edinburgh, Dr. Wilson says:—

"We have lately had presented to us a hydro-oxygenic microscope, which cost 600 rupees. It has been several times exhibited; Prince Haidar Khan, the son of Dost Muhamad, is coming to see it in a day or two. He and I are great friends. Should his family ever again be restored to sovereign power, it will, I think, be favourable to missionary operations. He sat two hours with Anna and me the other day."

So grateful was Dost Mohammed to Dr. Wilson for his kindness to his son when in captivity, that he declared he would keep the passes open for a visit from the *Padre Sahib*, however disturbed the frontier might be. Col. Lumsden, in his "Confidential Report" on the Candahar Mission of 1856, states that he found Hyder Khan always well inclined to the British Government, because of "the manner in which he was treated while a prisoner in Hindostan." He was full brother of Shere Ali, the present Ameer. How completely might the whole tenor of our relations with Afghanistan during the last twenty years have been changed had Hyder Khan lived to succeed his father! On the 2nd of December, 1842, Dr. Wilson was confidentially addressed by Mr. Willoughby, Secretary to the Bombay Government, who asked him if, when in Kattywar, he had visited the temple of Somnath and could afford any information regarding its present condition and management. Mr. Willoughby adds, "The notification that is about to be published regarding the gates of this pagan temple will astonish the whole Christian world." The next day young Bartle Frere, the Private Secretary to the Governor, Sir George Arthur, wrote preferring the same request, and Dr. Wilson's memorandum of the 5th in reply, which was read before he submitted it to Government by Prof. Westergaard, who was then staying with him in Bombay, completely destroys the myth of Mahmood having carried away the gates of Somnath to Ghazni on his return from the invasion of India, A.D., 1026-27. It was afterwards proved, on perfectly different testimony, that the gates were never in Somnath. Dr. Wilson's memorandum concludes with a strong protest against Lord Ellenborough's proposed "Proclamation of the Gates":—

"From his Lordship's late exemplary recongnition of Divine Providence in connexion with our success in Afghanistan and the preservation of our troops and the bounty of God towards our native subjects in general, I am sure that his Lordship would revolt from inadvertently originating any measure which would appear to him to be in any way derogatory to our holy Faith or adverse to that gradual divorcement from superstitious observances which is now becoming apparent throughout the bounds of our Eastern Empire. I respectfully beg you to ask the Governor to pardon my adventuring on a single allusion extending beyond the inquiries of your letter. It proceeds from one who has no common desire to witness the continuance of the distinguished prosperity of my Lord Ellenborough's administration—the blessing of peace which under God, his Lordship has been so instrumental in earning for us, and his express determination nobody to consecrate the principal resources of India to its own improvement and social and moral elevation."

When the Mutiny broke out, Dr. Wilson exerted himself nobly to moderate the suspicions and ill feeling which the Europeans began to feel against the natives. He clearly recognized from the first that it was in Western India at least, only a mutiny, and that the people were nowhere disloyal. He writes on the 6th of May, 1851:—"The plots of the Satara and Kholapore nobles are of three or four years' standing and have had no connexion with the mutiny, except in so far as one set of evil men has encouraged another set of evil men." Lord Elphinstone, writing to Dr. Wilson in the spring of 1857, observes:—

"Your account of the feelings of the Mussulman population is very satisfactory. I have never given in to the idea of insurrection and conspiracy, which seems to haunt many people. As long as the native army are faithful there is no fear of a popular rising; and although unfortunately we have had one or two cases of mutiny in the Bombay army, I do not see any signs of general defection."

The fact is that in Bombay only the men in actual correspondence with the disaffected in Bengal, and the educated who could read the newspapers, knew anything of the existence of the Mutiny. Five miles out of Satara, the ryots in the fields knew nothing of the palace plots within that famous Mahratta capital. Thanks also to Lord Elphinstone's coolness and vigilance, and to the ability and energy of Mr. Charles Forjett, the Deputy Commissioner of Police in Bombay and the success of Sir Le Grand Jacob's measures in the Mahratta country, every hostile attempt in the West of India was crushed at its beginnings—in one or two instances, perhaps, before they were fairly detected. In Bombay, all through that terrible year of 1857, scarcely a dog might lurk for a moment at the corner of a street but by Mr. Forjett's leave. Not a few at the Mohurrum festival of that year were seized almost with a panic terror of the Mussulmans; but Mr. Forjett called together the leading members of that community. They were addressed with great energy by Mr. Forjett and Col. Birdwood in the native language, and when the reports of the gathering were published the following morning, the public was at once reassured. On the 15th of December, 1858, a meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay was summoned by the Sheriff to consider the propriety of erecting an Economic and Natural History Museum with pleasure gardens, to be styled "The Victoria and Albert Museum and Victoria Gardens," at which the head of the Hindu community, the late Hon. Jugonnathjee Sunker Sett, presided. The united Hindus, Mussulmans, and Parsees determined to show that they appreciated the advantages of British rule. The crowd raised 50,000 rupees on the spot.

"But far more important," writes Dr. Smith, "was this language in the mouth of its Chairman: 'No empire has been more consecrated by time, none more perfectly consolidated, none more great in intellect, more overwhelming in power, more infinite in resources; and yet it is not on its awful might that it is founded, nor on the force of its naval and military greatness, but supremely in the devotion of its people.'"

Among the pupils of Dr. Wilson's school were two Abyssinian youths—"my sons in the Gospel," he styles them. On their return to Abyssinia, the King sent Dr. Wilson two lionesses, which attracted crowds of curious natives to the "compound" of the Mission House at Ambrolie. These youths, Gabru and Maricha Warka, the sons of a high officer in the Abyssinian army, who himself brought them to Bombay, grew up to be the chief councillors of Kassai, Prince of Tigre by whose advice he steadfastly supported the British in their contest with Theodore in spite of the urgent overtures of Egypt and Turkey. Lord Napier of Magdala, in frequent telegrams and despatches, acknowledged the loyal services of these youths. Very pathetic is it to read Maricha's letter to Dr. Wilson, from Aden, at pp. 592-3. Chums, the heroic lad who accompanied Livingstone through the seven years of his greatest journey of African exploration, and safely delivered to Cameron the remains now resting in Westminster Abbey, was also one of Dr. Wilson's pupils. Susi and Jacob Wainright were pupils of the Nassick Mission, and the story of their devotion, told by the Rev. Mr. Horace Waller in 'The Last Journals of Livingstone,' is a testimony to the value of Christian missions in the East.

Dr. Wilson's last public appearance in Bombay was at a Kirk meeting in April, 1875. When the Prince of Wales reached Bombay the aged missionary was lying on the bed from which he was never more to rise. After one of the popular receptions of the Prince, Sir Bartle Frere remarked to the lady who attended Dr. Wilson's last moments, "How I have missed him from his place to-day, but when one thinks of things as they really are, there is no one on earth more to be envied at this moment than Dr. Wilson." And when he was dying there were gathered to his side those who were more to him than prince or viceroy, governors or scholars: Hindus, who, though not Christians, had come from the extremity of the Presidency to ask his dying blessing, and, when he was dead, begged his body that they might bury it; and a Mohammedan family greatly attached to him, who brought their own *hakeem* to see him, pleading that he who had healed the Shah of Persia might do the *Padre Sahib* good; and two Parsees, Dhunjeebhoy and Shapoorjee, his first and last converts to Christianity. At five in the evening of the 1st of December, 1875, in the seventy-first year of his age, he breathed his last.

A Parsee gentleman a few days afterwards, speaking of him, said, "Dr. Wilson did not make me a Christian, but I hope I am a better man for having known him." This is the true moral of John Wilson's forty-seven years' missionary work in Bombay, where the memory of his name will remain a living and a quickening moral force long after the generations which saw his face and revered him for the manly simplicity and goodness of soul it reflected shall with him have passed away.

---

[*] The Life of John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S. By George Smith, LL.D. and C.I.E. With Portrait and Illustrations. (Murray.)

STOPPAGE OF THE CALEDONIAN BANK.

(*Scotsman, Dec. 5.*)

ANOTHER painful result of the City Bank failure has this morning to be reported, in the stoppage of the Caledonian Bank. Happily, in this case, the disaster is not aggravated by any suspicion of malversation or mismanagement on the part of directors or officials. The unfortunate concern had become possessed of certain City of Glasgow shares; and, as the only way of meeting the difficulties in which they thus found themselves, the directors entered into negotiations, of which the result has been officially communicated to us as follows:—

"An agreement has been concluded between the Caledonian Bank, the other Scotch banks, and the liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank, subject to the sanction of the Court, under which the directors of the Caledonian Bank are to concur in a petition by the liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank for the liquidation of the Caledonian Bank. This step has become necessary in consequence of the Caledonian Bank being a shareholder of the City of Glasgow Bank. The other banks will take the notes, and, on the agreement being sanctioned, will pay the deposits of the Caledonian Bank." Ever since the stoppage of the City of Glasgow Bank an uneasy feeling has prevailed in regard to the Caledonian Banking Company, who were known to have held shares in that unfortunate concern. It was not doubted that the business which the Inverness Bank had been transacting was sound and well managed; but doubt was felt as to whether a concern with a comparatively small capital would be able to stand the heavy drain upon its resources which many believed the liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank would be ultimately forced to make. This feeling soon found expression in a somewhat marked manner on the different Stock Exchanges, where, after the 2nd of October the quotation for Caledonian stock showed a series of falls which must have greatly alarmed shareholders and depositors. The nominal capital of the bank, it may be here mentioned was £600,000 divided into 60,000 shares of £10 each, on which there had been paid up £2-10s. per share. The total amount of capital on which the bank was working exclusive of rest, &c., was thus £150,000. Paying, as it did, a dividend of 14 per cent., the £2 10s. stock of the Company stood in the end of September at £7 10s.; but after the announcement of the City Bank failure, the price steadily declined until about the middle of November, when shares were selling in the market at 30s, or £1 below par; while it was pretty well known that they were being parted with privately at even a lower figure. Depositors had by this time taken alarm, and were withdrawing their funds, not a few of the shareholders, fearing the worst, had sold out of the concern, or were endeavouring to do so. We believe that the four shares of the City of Glasgow Bank, which have been the means of bringing the Caledonian Bank into liquidation, were taken over some time ago by the bank from a distiller in the neighbourhood of Pitlochrie as security for an advance which he had obtained. A transfer was then accepted and these shares have since stood in the register of the City of Glasgow Bank in the name of the Caledonian Bank.

INJUNCTION AGAINST THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB.

FISHER *v.* KEANE.—This was a motion by Major Fisher for an injunction against the committee of management of the Army and Navy Club to restrain them from excluding him from the club under these circumstances:—On the night of March 14 Major Fisher went into the billiard-room of the club and addressed some very improper language towards a gentleman who was there, who was a friend of his own, but was the guest of another member. He afterwards apologised for his conduct, and the gentleman insulted wrote the next morning to the committee of the club stating the fact, and that he was quite satisfied with the apology. The ordinary meeting of the house of committee took place the same day, and the matter being reported to them by the host of the gentleman insulted, they, notwithstanding the letter of satisfaction, excluded Major Fisher from the club, on the evidence of two witnesses, without hearing Major Fisher. A special meeting was subsequently held which confirmed the decision. The question in the case turned on the construction of one of the rules of the club, the defendants contending that they had power, by their rules, to do what they had done, and the plaintiff, on the contrary, submitting that they had no such power without first giving him notice of the inquiry into his conduct. Mr. Chitty, Q. C., and Mr. Hadley appeared for Major Fisher; Mr. Horace Davey, Q. C., and Mr. J. Horne Payne for the club. The rule on which the committee acted was the seventh rule of the club, which stated that, "In case the conduct of any member either in or out of the club house shall, in the opinion of the committee or of any fifty members of the club, who shall certify the same in writing, be injurious to the character and interest of the club, the committee shall be empowered to recommend such member to resign; and if the member so recommended shall not comply within a month from the date of such communication being addressed to him, the committee shall then call a general meeting, and the question shall be decided by ballot taken on the spot according to Rule V., unless an adjournment has been agreed to by two-thirds of the meeting present, and his name shall be erased from the list, and be for ever afterwards ineligible for re-election, except under circumstances set forth in the preceding rule, provided that no such recommendation be sent to any member unless it shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the committee specially summoned for that purpose. Provided also that if they unanimously are of opinion that the offence of such member is of so grave a character as in the interests of the club to warrant his immediate expulsion, they be empowered to suspend him from the use of the club, which suspension shall be final unless twenty members of the club shall, within twenty-one days, demand an extraordinary general meeting to take the conduct of the offending member into consideration, and immediately on the close of such meeting a ballot for the restoration of the suspended member shall take place, and be kept open for two hours. One black ball in ten to exclude." The Master of the Rolls held that the plaintiff had a right to the relief which he sought. On the construction of the rule he was of opinion that the persons to recommend an expulsion must be a committee "specially summoned," and not a mere casual house committee, whose usual province would be to settle a dispute as to a cook's bill. He did not think that it was the intent of the rules that a man's character should be blasted by the decision of the ordinary committee. The meeting that had decided in the case was not properly constituted, and their proceedings were wholly invalid. He was of opinion also that the committee had not acted fairly. They, a body mainly of English officers, of whom many had probably served on a court-martial, had decided against the plaintiff entirely *ex parte*, without hearing all the circumstances. It was no reason for withholding relief that twenty members might prevent the expulsion becoming final. It might not always be easy to get twenty gentlemen together, and even in that case one black ball in ten would exclude, and therefore he might be expelled although nine-tenths of a meeting were in his favour. Unpopularity of the accused, or a desire to support the committee, might be sufficient to cause an unfavourable decision even at such a meeting. The committee ought to have gravely and carefully considered whether any offence had been committed before proceeding to brand by expulsion. The committee had acted with undue haste. The plaintiff had no time to lay before them his excuses. They had not heard that he had suffered from a fall, or that the gentleman alleged to be insulted had accepted an apology, or that the plaintiff had apologised to the other member. His Lordship trusted that the committee would carefully consider, if the case again came before them, whether the offence committed on such a provocation justified the expulsion of an old and valiant officer. He thought that the committee of a club should act (in the words of Lord Hatherley) "according to the principles of justice," and not expel a member without fair and adequate notice being given to him to defend himself against the charge. They ought not to blast a man's character and reputation without leaving him the opportunity of clearing or palliating the charge. He did not impugn the *bona fides* of the committee, but he thought they had been mistaken in the course they had taken. He should make the declaration asked for by the plaintiff, and grant the injunction. The plaintiff must have his costs.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

HOUSE OF LORDS, DEC. 5.

THERE was a large attendance in the House of Lords when their lordships assembled for business at five o'clock. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge were in their places, and among the visitors were the Duke and Duchess of Teck. Lord Cranbrook gave notice that on Monday he would move that, "Her Majesty having directed a military expedition of the forces chargeable upon the Indian revenues to be despatched against the Ameer of Afghanistan, this House consents that the revenues of India shall be applied towards defraying the expenses of carrying on military operations beyond the external frontier of her Majesty's Indian possessions. The address in reply to the Royal speech was then moved by Lord Ravensworth and seconded by Lord Inchiquin. Earl Granville criticised Lord Cranbrook's despatch, particularly paragraph 9. He blamed the Government for most of their acts, pronounced the Afghan war unjust, and argued that Ministers were playing into the hands of our great rival in the East. Lord Cranbrook avowed that he was ready to take upon himself the whole responsibility of the despatch. Its object was not to create any prejudice in favour of the Government or to anticipate the verdict of the country on their policy, but simply to elucidate the truth. The despatch was the only one which an honest man could write, and he declared that if he had to frame another he would do it in the same words. Earl Grey blamed the Government for precipitating what he considered to be an unjust war, and moved an amendment expressing sorrow at the war, and regret that when it became so probable as to induce costly preparations her Majesty's Ministers had not advised the Queen to summon Parliament without delay. The Duke of Somerset condemned the amendment as unconstitutional, and said he could not agree that the war was either unjust or impolitic, it was unavoidable. Lord Salisbury, while he felt the "utter wretchedness" of some of the personal details which had been introduced into the discussion, said he felt bound to advert to certain observations made by Lord Granville, against the effect of which he vindicated himself at some length. He repelled the insinuations of Mr. Gladstone and others as to personal government having been introduced, and cited a long list of treaties and acts of war that had been undertaken by this country to show that in scarcely any instance had Parliament been informed before the treaties were concluded or hostilities commenced. The Earl of Northbrook warmly replied to the observations of Lord Cranbrook, contended that the 8th and 9th paragraphs of the despatch of the noble lord were opposed to fact, and denied that he (Lord Northbrook) had wished to give certain assurances to the Ameer, and had asked the Home Government to do so and had been refused. Lord Beaconsfield closed the debate.

The Earl of BEACONSFIELD, who was received with cheers, said—Although I cannot support the noble Earl who moved the amendment, I still think I may agree that there are occasions when amendments on the Address are most desirable, expedient, and politic. I think I may speak with some authority on that subject, as probably I am the only member of the House who in his time has moved an amendment on the Address (laughter)—with what success I do not care to recollect (laughter). At the same time we acted with a feeling of duty such as that which has animated the noble Earl and his friends, and I am quite prepared to say that under similar circumstances I should feel it my duty to take a similar course. What, therefore, was the state of things in which we found ourselves, and in which, moved by deep convictions that were perhaps not supported by a majority of the House or by the nation, we took that course? The recess had passed. We had made a good many speeches, in which we had not perhaps measured our language more carefully than has been done in some modern speeches with which you are acquainted (laughter). We might have written some letters, although not so many perhaps as some individuals of the present day write (laughter). Under those circumstances, and being also—I can recall the fact—members of a society of great activity and organisation, more active certainly than the Afghan Committee (laughter)—we did agitate the country for a considerable time with the sincere expression of our opinion; and we did think it our duty when Parliament met to test its opinion upon the question which we had so long thought of such extreme importance and of most urgent interest. Well, the noble Lord has taken that step to-day; but there is this difference, that the noble Lord, who exercises authority as a leader of the House, has to-night told us that we are not to enter into the high question of policy which is so deeply interesting to the country, and which, if we were to judge from speeches, writings, organisations, out-of-doors so deeply excites and agitate them. We are not to-night to enter into the merits of that question, but are to confine ourselves instead to questions of a different kind, such as have been admirably described by the noble Lord: we are to condescend to personalities (laughter and cheers). But though the noble Lord told us that we were not to-night to enter into any discussion of the question of high policy, he still thought is consistent with his duty to denounce the war which we, unhappily, have felt it our duty to recommend her Majesty to enter into (Ministerial cheers). He has felt it his duty to denounce that war as unjust and impolitic. He has felt it his duty, though we are not to-night to dwell on its merits, to hold up to condemnation and ridicule the Viceroy of the Queen, who at this moment is incuring such responsibility, and upon whose intelligence and wisdom more is depending than upon any individual in this country (cheers), and he has thought it consistent with his duty to intimate that her Majesty's Government are at this moment neglecting their duty and not supporting those heroic men, the news of whose great exploits has just reached us—that they are not supported as they ought to be. This is a strange vein to indulge in, my Lords, when we are asked not to consider the policy of her Majesty's Government (Ministerial cheers); for if those insinuations against the Government could be founded on fact, we should certainly not be considered worthy of the place we hold. Yet is it to be said that those soldiers who have given so good an account of the enemy we called upon them to attack have not been adequately supported? And is the country to be informed on the first opportunity that they are hardly equal to the exertions they are called upon to sustain? (hear, hear.) I cannot but feel that to-morrow the country will be greatly disappointed when they read this debate. To-morrow the country will not be considering what one ex-Minister may have written, or a Minister may have quoted. It may, under ordinary circumstances, be a very legitimate mode of passing our time that we should compare notes on these subjects, and if any misrepresentation of the conduct of any individual has been made that we should use our utmost efforts on both sides to rectify it; but is it right that hour after hour should so pass when the country wants our opinion upon one of the greatest issues ever submitted to the opinion of Parliament? Hours have been passed in a discussion leading to such a degree of mystification that, except the principal actors in the scene, I defy any human being to explain what it all means (laughter and cheers.) To whatever monstrous proportions you may exaggerate this discussion, it is nothing but an official squabble at a moment when England expects us to announce and to vindicate, if attacked, our policy upon, as I ventured to say before, one of the most important issues that could be presented to our consideration (cheers). See the unjust effect produced on the House. We are not to discuss to-night the policy to discuss and consider which Parliament has been summoned. Every noble Lord opposite who speaks gives his opinion, and tells you this is an unjust war; but these are mere assumptions. It may be unjust and impolitic, but prove it (cheers). Bring forward your reasons; if you can successfully assail our policy bring forward your arguments and facts to prove that this war is wanting in justice, that it is deficient in policy. Do this; we will meet you, and the opinion of this House and the country will decide who is right. [Ministerial cheers]. But to-night we have been for hours listening in the House of Lords whilst a number of influential men rose and denounced as unjust and impolitic what they ought to attack openly and frankly, and expose in a legitimate and constitutional manner if they can (cheers). It would be vain at this hour to enter into such a discussion. The noble Lord opposite has, with the most consummate dexterity, prevented any expression of opinion by Parliament on this all-engrossing subject to-night, and it is postponed to some day when there may be a long and adjourned debate, and we ought from our position to take some guidance in forming public opinion—in forming and animating the spirit of the country, and explaining why they they are called upon to make great sacrifices and uphold that patriotic spirit which has been sneered at, but which I trust there are some in this House who applaud [cheers]. A week may yet elapse, at a time very critical to this country, before the opinion of Parliament can be taken. I cannot refrain from expressing my entire disapprobation of that management of the proceedings of this House; and, though willing to recognise the dexterity of the tactics of the noble Lord, I thought there might be exceptions even to that Parliamentary manœuvre, which is one of very excellent quality in quiet times (laughter), but which, at moments like the present, seems to me to be somewhat misplaced (hear, hear). There are one or two points on which I should not have touched on this occasion but for some remarks which the noble Lord called upon me to notice. He has a habit, when I do not notice every remark he makes, most amiably to remind me of it (laughter), and I must notice what he tells us about the Treaty of Berlin. The noble Lord, who has already decided, without discussion, the question of this war, expresses great doubts about the statement in the gracious Speech from the Throne that her Majesty has every reason to believe the Treaty of Berlin will be successfully carried into effect, and he asks us, like a counsel cross examining a doubtful witness, "But is this the real opinion of the Ministry?" (laughter.) If it had not been is it to be supposed that we should have recommended her Majesty to use such language, and ourselves have come down to support such a Speech from the Throne? Why, my lords, in that case our conduct would have been not only infamous but absurd (cheers). I may in fact, say that it would have been akin to what has been charged against my noble friend (Lord Cranbrook,) who published in a despatch an epitome of most important State papers which he knew would necessarily be published within forty-eight hours of the publication of his own despatch and necessarily afford the means of judgment. Some remarks have been made with respect to the Treaty of Berlin. I can assure the noble lord opposite that the language which her Majesty had been advised to use in connection with that subject in her most gracious Speech from the Throne is language which we, her Ministers, believe to be entirely warranted by the circumstances. My Lords, we look upon that Treaty of Berlin as certain to be completely and successfully carried into effect. But the noble Earl says it is not only the Berlin Treaty we have to deal with but other treaties. We have been asked why we had not a paragraph in the Queen's Speech telling Parliament all that is being done to effect the reform of the Ottoman Empire. With respect to the Berlin Treaty, I shall only here observe that, like all other treaties, it provides a certain specified time at the conclusion of which its provisions are to be carried into effect. Only a moiety of that time has elapsed. All the arrangements contained in the Treaty of Berlin are, we believe, being carried out, and it must be borne in mind that one of the most important of those arrangements relates to our future relations with Turkey. The noble Earl labours under a great error when he thinks that nothing has been done. Much has and is being done. Only the great abilities of those in the employment of her Majesty abroad—their wonderful perseverance, their untiring devotion to their duty—could have effcted the very considerable results already achieved [cheers]. My lords, I look forward to the results of our Convention with Turkey and our occupation of Cyprus as likely to prove most important and most advantageous not only to this country but to the world [cheers]. I look forward with confidence to a great regeneration of Asia Minor [cheers]. The noble Lord ridicules our occupation of Cyprus, especially under the circumstances under which we undertook it. I can assure the noble Lord that it is not easy in language to describe the great advantages of that position. Whatever arguments the noble Lord may urge to induce the House or the country to suppose that its acquisition was a blunder, I can assure him that all we expected—all we counted upon—every condition of the island, in fact, which we regarded as necessary for the purpose of regenerating Asia Minor has been, in our opinion, amply fulfilled [cheers]. This will be confirmed by my right hon. colleagues who were so recently visitors to the island. I also believe, as I have previously said, that it will be a "place of arms." It would afford a most admirable harbour for our navy, and will give England that commanding position, without which it would not be possible for us to carry out our plans in Asia Minor [hear, hear]. My Lords, I have no hesitation in saying that that island will soon be recognised as one of the most important and influential possessions under the dominion of her Majesty [cheers]. My Lords, I regret very much that there should have been a feeling of disappointment created among certain of your Lordships because her most gracious Majesty's Speech contains no allusion to the prevalent distress in the country consequent upon bad trade. Let me at once assure you that that was through no inadvertence. We felt that it would be a very questionable proceeding for us to allude to the distress in the Queen's Speech when we were not prepared with any remedial measures, and when if we expressed our real opinions we might give rise to hopes and calculations which might afterwards be disappointed [cheers]. That is the real reason which has governed us in this case. We do not deny that at present the distress in this country is very great. Fortunately, there are some circumstances which have helped to alleviate it, such as the moderate price of some kinds of provisions. But it cannot be denied that the distress of the country is very great. It must be borne in mind, however, that it is a commercial distress which is shared by us with every other country. Our distress has been occasioned by the same causes as those which have produced the distress in other countries, Well, her Majesty's Government is not prepared, nor do I believe any Government would be prepared, to suggest measures of alleviation for so extensive a distress as that which now prevails. I speak with the utmost caution and temperance on such a subject, but it is the opinion of her Majesty's Government that the worst part of the distress has been seen. We believe from all that reaches us that there are indications, not only in this country, but in other countries, of a reaction. The industries which more peculiarly affect ours—the influences which exercise a sway on our commerce—are just now undergoing certain hopeful ameliorations; and we believe that in a short time and perhaps in a shorter time than this country is prepared for, we may see those beneficial results brought about which we heve so often before experienced (hear). But to formally notice such circumstances in a Speech from the Throne, addressed to Parliament assembled together for a specific purpose, did not appear to us to be advisable. I hope, however, before this session of Parliament ceases, or rather before the year ends, we shall all of us find ourselves in a different position—that there will be more employment for the people, better investments for capital, and greater outlets for capital than at the present moment. An allusion has been made to the President of the United States. Words from such an authority, and from such a quarter, and on such a subject, cannot be treated but with great consideration. My Lords, the enterprise of America generally precedes that of Europe, and I look forward with no little confidence to the effect of American industrial enterprise in connection with this country. I should not like to sit down without thanking the noble Earl who moved the Address for the speech he made in doing so. I am sure the House listened to it with great interest. The Speech was worthy of the occasion, and I think it must be a satisfaction to my noble friend to feel that it has been his lot in both Houses of Parliament to interest them in his addresses (hear, hear.) With respect to the seconder, I am not surprised that he should take such an interest in our Indian Empire. I believe there is no part of Her Majesty's subjects that have profitted more from India than the Irish. And what is more, our Indian Empire is more indebted to Irishmen than to any other portion of her Majesty's subjects (hear, hear). Well, my Lords, in conclusion we are told that on Monday we are to be called upon to meet this great question of the policy of the Government. I hope we shall then come to a decision. Whatever side we sit upon, no Englishman can have read or heard of the deeds of our soldiers in Afghanistan without pride and admiration (cheers). Whatever may be the ultimate results of the campaign (and my own opinion is that its results will be speedy and satisfactory), there can be but one opinion amongst us as to the admirable qualities by which the victory of which we have had news to-day has been accomplished [cheers]. My Lords, the Government have another sort of danger to encounter, and which is hanging over us. I, of course, do not know what may be the result. Parliament, however, is assembled, and it will be for it to decide. Whatever the result of the struggle may be, individually I am prepared to meet it [cheers], as I am also sure are my colleagues. I only trust that the House of Lords will decide that they will maintain the Empire of this country. I hope that they will not in any way sanction that policy which mistakes timidity for wisdom [cheers]. That is what I most earnestly hope, and that is what the Government and the people of England will expect [cheers].—*Scotsman.*

FRIDAY, DEC. 6.

EARL CAIRNS.

Their lordships met at a quarter past four, when the Duke of Richmond and Gordon announced that her Majesty had been pleased to create Hugh M'Calmont, Lord Cairns, Lord Chancellor, a viscount and earl of the United Kingdom under the name, style, and title of Viscount Garmoyle, of the county of Antrim, and Earl Cairns. The Lord Chancellor then assumed the robes and, after taking the oath, was conducted with the usual formalities to a seat on the earls' bench.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

At five o'clock the Earl of Cork, on behalf of Viscount Halifax, gave notice of an amendment to the resolution of Lord Cranbrook, to be proposed on Monday, to the effect that whilst the House was ready to provide the means necessary for bringing the war in which England was unhappily engaged to a safe and honourable conclusion, they regretted the conduct pursued by her Majesty's Government as having unnecessarily engaged this country in a contest. The noble Earl said that this would be moved in substitution of the resolution to be proposed by the Secretary of State for war.

After some further business their lordships adjourned at twenty minutes past five.

The Speaker took the chair in the House of Commons a few minutes before four o'clock.

Mr. Gladstone presented a petition from the Protestant Dissenting Deputies stating that on the ground of sound policy and justice they object to the secrecy of action observed on the part of the Government, and calling on the House to vindicate the constitutional rights of Parliament, to adopt measures to put a speedy stop to hostilities, and secure a long and honourable peace.

THE RUSSIAN MISSION AT KABUL.

Sir H. Havelock gave notice of a question on Monday whether the Government had any information as to the Russian mission of General Kaufmann having left Kabul, and whether any communication had taken place between England and Russia later than August 19, as to the probable date of the withdrawal of the mission; and whether any correspondence on this subject would be laid upon the table.

ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

Mr. Jenkins will on Monday ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer if arrangements have been come to with the Ottoman Porte under the Convention with Turkey, and when the Government proposed to lay papers on the subject on the table.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

Mr. Whitbread gave notice of his intention to call attention to the papers on Afghanistan, and to move, "That this House disapproves the conduct of the Government which has resulted in the war with Afghanistan." (Opposition cheers.) He was in the hands of the Government as to the day when the discussion would be taken, but he was anxious to bring the subject forward at the earliest opportunity.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said Parliament had been called for a special purpose, to discharge the constitutional obligation on the part of the Government; and in order to fulfil that the Government must submit a vote giving the required consent on behalf of both Houses of Parliament to the course which was proposed to be taken. That being so, it would be impossible for the Government to set aside proceeding with the motion. The hon. gentleman might have brought forward his motion as an amendment on the Address, or he might propose it as an amendment on the resolutions the Government would propose. If the question pointed to the Government giving up Monday and putting off the resolution of which they had given notice to enable the hon. gentleman's resolution to be brought forward, he thought it would be impossible for the Government to do so. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Chamberlain gave notice that he would move to add to Mr. Whitbread's motion, "That this House regrets that, in the present instance, the consent of the nation, through its representatives, was not obtained before war was declared—(Opposition cheers); and that the Government withheld from publication until after the declaration of war the papers which would have enabled a correct opinion to be formed as to its justice and necessity." (Hear, hear.)

The Marquis of Hartington appealed to the Government not to persist in the course they had indicated. He and those who had acted with him were prepared to support the resolution, and he therefore asked the Government to give precedence to Mr. Whitbread's motion. The peculiar circumstances of the case made it very desirable that this course should be taken.

Mr. Gladstone supported this appeal. The Address had not yet passed the House, and the Chancellor appeared to have forgotten that anybody might et move an amendment on the report. The general question of the policy of the Government should be considered before they came to the consideration of a subaltern and collateral, although important, question which was wholly distinct from the general question. If the course proposed by the Government was persevered in, there would be confusion in the voting as to what hon. members were really voting upon.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought the course which the Government proposed to pursue was by far the most convenient for the Government and the House. It was desirable that the Government should first present their case; and that they intended to do on Monday.

Sir W. Harcourt remarked that when the report on the Address was brought up this evening it might be proposed to adjourn the House to Monday; and then the Government would state their case and Mr. Whitbread would move his amendment.

Mr. Whitbread said the present position of things was that, as the hon. member for Hackney naturally declined to give way in respect to the important point raised by his amendment, there would on Monday be the general statement of the Government; then Mr. Fawcett's particular point; then a member of the Government would reply on the whole case. So a desultory debate would arise, the decision would not be on the general question; and, as a debate would afterwards arise upon his (Mr. Whitbread's) resolution, the sitting of Parliament would be prolonged longer than was necessary. The Liberals had been taunted with declining directly to challenge the policy of the Government, and now that they did so the Government refused to give them any facilities.

Mr. Beresford Hope and Mr. Rylands having addressed the House, Mr. Newdegate said it appeared to him that the Opposition were unwilling to appear to refuse the means of carrying on the war. (Hear, hear.) The Government had declined to furnish an opportunity to the Hon. member for Bedford ("No" and hear, hear); and the Chancellor of the Exchequer had pointed out that there were various ways in which the Opposition could proceed. It therefore devolved upon the Opposition to avail themselves of the privileges they possessed as members of the House; and he hoped the Opposition would be careful how they parted with those privileges. (Opposition cheers).

Mr. Goschen said the question which the Government had now to decide was in what spirit they desired to debate on this most important subject to be conducted. But they appeared to be resolved to mix up the question of the general policy of the Government in an inextricable manner in another proposition. It was the ancient form of the House that, upon a vote of censure, all other business was postponed. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Cross defended the Government. Parliament was summoned for a special purpose; having assembled, the natural course was for the noble Marquis to challenge the conduct of the Government on the Address. But his lordship did not do that as he did not wish to interfere with the grant of supplies, and such interference would be the result of the course now proposed by the Opposition. Mr. Whitbread's motion might have been given notice of as an amendment to Mr. Stanhope's motion; he had neglected all the courses which he might have taken, and therefore he had no ground upon which to complain of the Government. He (Mr. Cross) would suggest that gentlemen opposite should agree among themselves to this course: Take the report on the Address to-night; on Monday Mr. Stanhope would lay the case before the House, Mr. Fawcett would withdraw from his present position—("No"); Mr. Whitbread's motion could be moved as the amendment, and the whole question of the conduct of the Government would be discussed in the right way. Supposing Mr. Whitbread's motion to be negatived, Mr. Fawcett could then introduce his subject.

The debate was still proceeding.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE AFGHAN WAR.

MR. GLADSTONE delivered two addresses to his constituents in the borough of Greenwich on Saturday Nov. 30. In the afternoon he was entertained at a luncheon at the Ship Hotel, and in proposing "Prosperity to the Borough of Greenwich Liberal Association," he defended the Birmingham plan of organization, and challenged its opponents to produce a better. Referring to the last general election, and to its results, Mr. Gladstone said that he found he was mistaken when, in a recent article, he wrote that the Liberals, owing to their dissensions in 1874, gave the Tories twenty votes; the real number was twenty-six; and when they remembered that Governments had been carried on for years with a smaller majority than twenty-six the Liberals would see how important the subject of organization was to them. It was necessary, however, to guard against precipitate or imperfect adoption of the Birmingham plan. If, for instance, in a town where there are 10,000 Liberals an attempt is made to apply the Birmingham plan, and only two or three thousand join the association, leaving out the majority of the Liberals, it is plain that that town is not ripe for the introduction of the new system; and if the minority then go on to apply what they call the "Birmingham plan," more harm than good must result from the false application of that principle. In the evening Mr. Gladstone, who was accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, attended a public meeting held at the Skating Rink at Plumstead, at which 4,000 or 5,000 persons were present. The right hon. gentleman, upon whose entrance into the building the whole meeting rose and cheered for several minutes, was presented with an address expressing regret at the severance of his connection with the borough of Greenwich, and the pride which the borough would ever feel at having been associated with his name and fame. Mr. Gladstone, in reply, spoke for an hour and fifty minutes. He said he would not draw in detail the contrast between the present time and five years ago. Then there was a good deal said about "harassed interests." He wondered what the "harassed interest" thought of it now. At present he knew of but one "harassed interest," which was the British nation. At the next general election, he said, the people would have to deal with a question so large as to include all other questions—the question of the manner in which this country is to be governed. "Personal government" was not a happy phrase, and he protested against its being interpreted to mean that the Sovereign desired to depart from the traditions of the Constitution; but he charged the present advisers of the Crown with having insidiously begun a system intended to narrow the liberties of the people of England, and to reduce Parliament to the condition of the French Parliaments before the great Revolution. Retorting the accusation that he and his supporters were the friends of Russia, Mr. Gladstone asserted that the Government had been the real friends of that Power, having brought her back to the Danube, from which she was driven in 1856, left it in her power to make herself the liberator of Bulgaria, and by the device of creating the province of Eastern Roumelia, had given her an opportunity for intriguing pretty effectively among that portion of the Bulgarians still left under the rule of the Sultan. Mr. Gladstone then spoke at great length on the Afghan war, and expressed his fear that it was a wholly unjust war, which had been waged by the present Government in furtherance of a settled intention on its part to force the Amir to receive European Residents in his cities, contrary to the treaty arrangements entered into with him, and in opposition to his known preference for native agents. He complained that paragraph 9 of Lord Cranbrook's despatch contained three statements, each of which was true, but the impression produced by the three together was untrue. It was not true that the late Government refused to give conditional assistance to the Amir. Lord Northbrook informed the Amir (under the instructions of the Government) that in the event of foreign aggression, "should the endeavours of the British Government to bring about an amicable settlement prove fruitless, the British Government are prepared to assure the Amir that they will afford him assistance in the shape of arms and money, and will also, in case of necessity, aid him with troops." It was also totally untrue that the Viceroy was instructed to postpone the subject—he had no such instructions. Mr. Gladstone quoted from the parliamentary papers a despatch written by Sir R. Pollock at the beginning of 1874, in which he stated his conviction that no unfavourable change whatever had occurred in the disposition of the Amir, and that his Highness leaned as much as ever on the British Government. The right hon. gentleman then referred to the policy pursued after Lord Lytton's arrival in India, and laid much stress upon the omission from the Blue-book of four letters sent to the Amir by order of the Viceroy by the Commissioner of Peshawur, and the threatening tone of which the Amir had given as his reason for refusing to receive any English mission at all. Our native agent at Cabul had also stated that the Amir was pained and alarmed by these letters which have not been produced. Mr. Gladstone continued:—

"But we determined to depart from the policy of twenty years and of five admirable Viceroys. We not only determined to depart from it by pressing the reception of these agents, but we determined to enforce that pressure by war and we determined to introduce the subject in terms so harsh that the Amir complains in the hearing of our agent—and our own agent seems to agree with him—'It is as if they meant to disgrace me.' And now what is the answer to all this? Why, the answer is only this, that Russia had sent a mission to Cabul. Well, if Russia sent a mission to Cabul—and I told you my opinion on this subject—why have we not called Russia to account? [Loud and prolonged cheering and waving of hats.] If an offence has been committed, I want to know whose is the greater share of that offence? The Amir was under no covenant that he was not to receive a Russian mission; we were under a covenant with him not to force on him a British mission. He was under no covenant not to receive a Russian mission; Russia was under a covenant with us to exercise no influence in Afghanistan. If there was an offence, whose was the offence? The offence, if any, was committed by the great and powerful Emperor of the North, with his eighty millions of people, with his 1,400,000 or 1,500,000 soldiers, and fresh from his recent victories, and not by the poor, trembling, shuddering Amir of Afghanistan, with his few troops, over which he exercises a precarious rule. But now, having received from the Czar of Russia the greater offence, we sing small to Russia, and ask her to withdraw her mission; and when she says it is only a mission of courtesy, we seemingly rest content, but we march our thousands into Afghanistan. Anything so painful and so grievous has not come under my notice."

The question whether the war was a just one was not, Mr. Gladstone said, to be answered by telling us that the war had begun and that we must be dumb. "These (he said) were not the manners of our forefathers. It was not thus that Lord Chatham and Mr. Burke understood their duty when vain and mad attempts were made to reduce the American colonies to subjection; it was not thus that Lord Derby understood his duty when in 1857, with the active support of the present Prime Minister, he believed that an unjust war was being waged against China, and when he made his appeal to both Houses of Parliament." The responsibility for the war, which now rested on the Home Government, and not on Lord Lytton, who was merely an agent, would soon, probably, be divided between the Government and the Houses of Parliament: but if the people, when appealed to, should approve of the policy which had been pursued, the largest share of the responsibility would be theirs. The question which they had to consider was whether this war was just or unjust? "So far [Mr. Gladstone said] as I am able to collect the evidence, it is unjust. It fills me with the greatest alarm lest it should be proved to be grossly and totally unjust. If so, we should come under the stroke of the everlasting law that suffering shall follow sin; and the day will arrive—come it soon or come it late—when the people of England will discover that national injustice is the surest road to national downfall."

AN AFGHAN ON THE ENGLISH.

THE following remarkable article upon the English and the Afghans, written last month by the Sayyid Jamalu-'d-Din, an Afghan of distinction, is translated from the original Arabic by George Percy Badger, D.C.L.

[The translator wishes it to be clearly understood that he publishes this treatise in English wholly irrespective of the existing party differences on the Afghany question. His sole object is to lay before the public the views of a patriotic, albeit perhaps an enthusiastic Afghany, on the policy of Great Britain in its past relations with his native country.]

THE ENGLISH AND THE AFGHANIS.*

Being a dissertation surpassing human expectation, and such as the most profound could not have premeditated, the redundant outcome of the mind of the most eminent, renowned, and exalted Sayyid, our preceptor, whose superlative excellence defies description—*Jamalu-'d-Din*, the Afghany, famous as the prince and leader of the learned, and recognised among philosophers as their brightest ornament. He (may God exalt him!) writes:—

The prosperity of a people composed of individuals of different temperaments, bound together by the ties of community, of race, welded together by unity of language, origin and country, obeying one law, which makes no distinction between high and low, and which is governed by one policy and administration—such a nation symbolises the happiness of a single individual, who consists of various elements compacted together by mutual attraction, and of different members of various shapes in the general constitution, united together by the power of one animating spirit. The prosperity of both results from the motions of the body as a whole, and is the outward expression of the inward soul which bestirs man to activity, to fortitude and prudence, to vigilance and constancy, stimulating him to the acquisition of learning and science, guiding him towards handicraft and invention, saving him from calamities, protecting him against misfortunes and those involuntary movements which are not dependent upon his will or choice, like those physical movements which operate upon the rise and fall of nations, and which form the endless chain linking daily occurrences with the Eternal Cause. Failure to secure prosperity, or the loss thereof after it is once attained, either as respects a people or an individual, will be the result of disregarding that perfect motor of the combined movements referred to, or of inattention to any part of it. But if non-attainment, with consequent declension, should arise from an absence of any part, man is not responsible, for the matter is beyond his control, and not within the scope of his will. Hence, he who loses prosperity in such a case is not obnoxious to blame or censure, neither has he just cause for regret or compunction. But should it spring from what is within the compass of his will, then the loser merits reprehension and disgrace, and should deplore his neglect of that which was within his competence. And this philosophical standard, which indicates those innate laws of nature which are not subject to decay, serves as an astrolabe wherewith to gauge the condition and affairs of nations both in prosperity and adversity, and to apportion praise and commendation, blame and censure, upon their past, present, and future.

THE PAST HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH.

We shall, accordingly, make use of that instrument in taking a survey of the great English people, which is now bent upon waging war with Afghanistan, in order that we may discover the causes of their past prosperity, and be able to form a judgment of its continuance or decay in the future. And we say:—

The famous orator, Cicero, in a letter to one of the [Roman] conquerors of England, requested him not to send any of the captives to Rome, because the English were an illiterate and untutored race, clumsy in their manners, and very backward in acquiring knowledge, especially geometry and music. The Normans also when they occupied the island, perceiving how rude and uncivilised the inhabitants were, used to put yokes of slavery upon their necks. These latter, however, taking note of the progress made by their neighbours in learning and science, the advantages which they derived therefrom, and the high position which they had attained thereby, were so influenced and wrought upon that their whole temperament underwent a change, and gave place to an ardent thirst for scientific knowledge, which, at the outset, was mainly directed to handicraft, developing itself subsequently into commercial activity, whereby their operations were soon greatly extended. This, aided by the irresistible force of circumstances, eventually crowned their efforts with perfect success. Then, when their arm was strengthened, when they had reached their prime and were fairly set on their feet, they considered their neighbours, the Spaniards, Portuguese, Dutch, and French, who had conquered various countries and climes, had discovered islands and founded colonies, and they also sent expeditions to the ends of the earth and despatched ships eastward and westward over the wide ocean, in order to compete with and rival them. One great drawback, however, which they had to contend against was a paucity of men. To remedy this they adopted a policy of circumvention and craft, whereby they attained their ends, and wherein they surpassed all other nations, insomuch that anyone who considers the bulky coarseness of their conformation, and their cold-blooded disposition withal, is apt to wonder how effectually they have succeeded by this subtle means, steadily persevered in, in safeguarding their position. But they made use of it as a weapon wherewith to assail nations and kingdoms and the weapon has proved most efficient in their hands for exciting revolt in different principalities, stirring them up the one against the other, and creating dissensions between rulers and their subjects.

They acted upon this principle when they coveted a station in the Mediterranean, to be detached from the Ottoman dominions, in order to found a colony there, sending emissaries to the late Shah Abbas, of Persia, to instigate him against the Government of that country, and to induce him to join with them in humbling it. In like manner, when they set foot upon the coasts of India, the cradle of mankind and the fountainhead of legislation, they instigated the Indian Nawabs and Rajahs against their sovereign Trimur, inciting them to rebel against him and to acquire independence. Then they (the English) invoked the assistance of each of them against the other, of fathers against their children, and of Wazirs against the Amirs, until they effected their purpose by establishing their rule well-nigh over all the rajaships of India. It was they also, who united all Europe against Buonaparte when they began to be afraid of him, and became aware of the friendly relations which had sprung up betwixt him and Tippu Sultan, the sovereign of Madras. Further, they entered into a treaty with Fath-'Aly-Shah, of Persia, whereby he engaged to send troops into Khurasan when Taimur-Shah, the Afghany, had resolved to march an army towards India. They also sought the aid of Shah-Shujah, the deposed Afghany Sultan, when they heard that the Russian Vicovitch had come to Afghanistan in order to invite the Amir Dost-Muhammad Khan to conclude a treaty with the Shah of Persia. On that occasion they marched their army into the country, headed by Shah Shujah, succeeded in dethroning Dost-Muhammad-Khan, and set him up in his stead. They also solicited the French to aid them in their hostilities with Russia, when they perceived that the latter coveted Constantinople, knowing full well that if she succeeded in that object their route to India by Africa would sooner or later be cut off. The French were induced to join them in the Crimean war, but the English losses in men and money did not amount to a tithe of what the French lost. It was they also who incited the Amir Dost-Mahammad-Khan to seize upon Herat, the key of India, then ruled by a kinsman of the Shah of Iran, fearing the conclusion of a treaty between Russia and Persia.

To sum up: whosoever has consulted the history of the past must be convinced that the English have not desisted for the twinkling of an eye from pursuing the same uniform policy to gain their ends in the east and west, in the old world and in the new. Following up this course they have been successful everywhere, subduing nations, annexing territories, and so extending the limits of their sway that their dominions form a zone encircling the terrestrial globe. A spectator, taking a cursory glance at the success of this strategy, at the body of learned men and eminent administrators, and at the number and resources of this people, will be disposed to doubt the possibility of the foundations of such a great kingdom being shaken, or of the least portion of territory which has come within their grasp ever escaping therefrom. But if the reflecting man will consult his own judgment, and fix his attention narrowly on the matter, he will discover that English policy is based on a fragile foundation, that its grasp is feeble, and that the power emanating therefrom partakes of the same qualities, albeit, according to the short-sighted, it has already lasted a very long time. Be it borne in mind, however, that this weakness and absence of solidity do not arise from any want of wise and prudent men among that people. They proceed from a reprehensible fault inherent in their nature, namely, Selfishness, which they possess in the third degree. For love of self has three different gradations: first, when a person loves himself and loves others also, and that not from any interested motive; this is the characteristic of the perfect man. Secondly, love of self and of others, if those others may be of service to him, without, however, doing themselve any harm; this is the characteristic of the medium virtuous man. Thirdly, love of self and the acquisition of profit even at the cost of injury to the world at large. This is the lowest form of the quality, and albeit he in whom it is inherent apparently loves himself, in reality he is his own enemy, because it leads him into dangerous paths, and brings upon him a variety of evils. For he who has this selfconceit invariably contemns the rights of others, intent only on serving his own ends. In the first instance it blinds him to what is right, and thus prevents him from distinguishing between the evil and the good. Next, it induces those who resemble him to oppose him, since the human mind is so constituted that it hates those who disregard its rights. And, lastly, it leads him to covet what belongs to others, and to deliberate how he can deprive them of it, which naturally gives rise to strife and dissension. There can be no doubt that the great English people are cast in this mould.

THE SELFISHNESS OF THE ENGLISH RACE.

The following proof, based upon reasoning from effect to cause, will serve as a guide to those who seek information, and it behoves the inquirer to note carefully the consequences which have resulted from the inordinate Selfishness of the English. Some of these we shall now proceed to indicate.

First, we will instance the Americans, who albeit of one tongue and religion with the English, revolted against them, evince open enmity to them, and desire nothing better than to see their kingdom at an end. Where it not for the excessive self-love above described, such a spectacle as this is hardly conceivable, seeing that the unity of two people in language and creed is a bond stronger than any other among the human race.

Secondly, about twenty years ago the people of India, Sunnis, Shia'ahs, and Pagans banded and conspired together to throw off the English Yoke. The Sunnis were headed by Furuz Shah, the Shiavas by by Bajie-Kadr and his mother, the Begum-Sahib, and the Pagans by Nana-Rao-Sahib. These rose up against the English, murdered and slew many of them, insomuch that their rule over the country was well-nigh at an end. Their rancour and enmity still subsist, and have attained such a pitch that there is not an Indian living who does nor pray for the advance of the Russians to the frontier of India, and who does not anxiously await the joyful tidings of their approach, in order that they may have an opportunity of freeing themselves from English domination. Here, again, it is clear that if this people, the English, had not appropriated to themselves exclusively the benefits which belonged to others, and degraded themselves by seizing what was not theirs, an alliance of sects like this, holding such extremely opposite views that, under other circumstances, they would gladly have drank one another's blood, could not have been possible.

THE ENGLISH IN CONTRAST TO OTHER NATIONS.

How widely different is this policy from that of the Russians, whom the English regard as infinitely their inferiors, and as a set of savages and barbarians. That Government has not yet occupied one Muslim country, nor ruled over any of its tribes, such as Daghistan, Kazan, the Caucasus, Kazal, Karkaz, Tashkand, Kukand, Samarkand, Jazakn, the Bani-Kurfan, Karakol, Khiwa or Arjanj where it has not succeeded in attracting the affection of the people, from among whom it has promoted many to high posts, and chosen generals and officers for their army, whereas in India you find none who have been advanced to such offices, nor even to more subordinate situations, notwithstanding their multitude and the predominance over them of British authority. Hence it is that in the different countries above-named, you do not meet with one malcontent, one who is not grateful for Russian rule. Further, you will not find a Persian who does not affect and praise the Russians more than the English, despite the evil turns which the former have done them in times past by seizing a large slice of their territory, whereas the English have not done any thing of the kind to them. Even the English journals state that it is the Persians who have stirred up the Afghans to fight the English.

What a wide difference there is, moreover. between the policy of the English and that of the French in Algeria! The people of the latter country are infinitely more contented and happy than the people in India. How, indeed, could it be otherwise, considering how differently they are treated? This very year they invited their Shaikhs to the Exhibition. On their arrival, the great officers of the State provided splendid entertainments for them, at which they were all seated according to their high rank. They showed them also other attentions, such as gratify the heart. They further requested them to send representatives from among themselves to the Chamber of Deputies, in order that they might share in the privileges due to their race. In fact, the French nation by its moderation in the quality of selfishness, and by its universal philanthropy, has won the heart of the Easterns; and it is right that the latter should reciprocate their affection. That nation, indeed, has never ceased to manifest its generous sympathies throughout the East. Look at Egypt, which is the road to India traversed by the English. Do you find there any useful establishment, any traces of disinterested liberality of English origin? No. Whatever indications of such exist are referable to the French. You will not find there a single school of learning or of science, instituted since the time of the late Muhammad-'Aly Pasha, of which the founder, the organiser, the director was not a Frenchman. All hail to the nation whose works bespeak its praise, and to whose virtue as well as to the purity of its garments, unsullied by the pollution of covetousness, the whole world bears witness!

THE ENGLISH AT THE BERLIN CONGRESS.

Call to mind, also, the conduct of the English at the Congress of Berlin, where they exposed for sale certain provinces of Turkey. There, moreover. they undertook the violation of treaties, especially those relating to the people of the East, who were then fully convinced of their perfidy: so much so, indeed, that were a voice from heaven now to assert the truthfulness of their promises, and their faithfulness to their word, they would neither believe nor obey it. Such, however, is the uniform procedure of the English; for when they have an object to gain, or contemplate mischief, they seek to attain it by means of treaties, which are mere instruments of deceit and circumvention, and which they do not hesitate to break to serve their own intrests. This is how they have acted in India, especially towards the Sultan of Lucknow, whom they carried a prisoner to Calcutta.

A weak policy arises from an uneasy mind, the offspring of greed and covetousness, which in its turn springs from that reprehensible quality. excess of selfishness. It is that which has stirred up the enemies of the English against them and disgusted their friends. For example: they rejected the Andrassy Note and thereby displeased the Austrians; for that Note was drawn up in all sincerity by them, and was agreed to, as Andrassy penned it, by the three Emperors. They also rejected the Note of Bismark, that statesman whose first opinion those who reject must be prepared for a much weightier one in the same sense. So they vexed him and all parties in Germany besides. Further, they brought upon themselves the hatred of all Oottoman patriots by preventing their soldiers in Lamej [Lazistan?] from carrying out the orders which they had received, and by inducing the Amir of that country to withdraw from his allegiance to the Sultan. Also by persuading them [the Oottomans] to reject the two Notes, and then by afterwards joining with the other powers in accepting that of Constantinople. Also by giving them to understand that if they went to war they would assist them against their enemies; but after leading them into war they left them in the lurch, with what results everybody knows. Also by their opposition to the Treaty of San Stefano, and by their efforts to bring about the Berlin Congress, notwithstanding the opinion expressed by all the journals that the former was far more favourable to the Ottomans than the latter. And to this you may add that they were the cause of the massacre of the Moslims in Bosnia and Harzegovina.

Moreover, they earned the bitter hatred of Russia, which will soon break out into revenge by insisting that their ships should enter the Bosphorus, by massing troops at Malta, by endeavouring to set aside the Treaty of San Stefano, by their avowed intention of seizing the Bolan and Khaibar passes, and by the proposed extension of their authority over the island of Ram-Hormus [Hormus, in the Persian Gulf?], which is the nearest route to Sajistan on the borders of Kandahar. The Greeks, too, are disgusted with their failure to keep their promises to them. As regards the French, every trace of friendliness on their part towards the English has disappeared; first, because they incited them to make war upon Prussia and then played them false, whereas it was their duty to support them. Secondly, because they forebore mediating between them, thereby occasioning the French enormous sacrifices which they might have been spared if the English had backed them, or had mediated as regards the treaty. Thirdly, because they have assumed the sovereignty over Cyprus, the important situation of which as the gate to Syria, Asia Minor, and Egypt, is generally admitted. Strange to say, they took possession of Cyprus on the plea that they would defend the Ottoman territories in Asia Minor. But was it not they who before had undertaken not alone, but conjointly with the other Power, to uphold the integrity of the Turkish Empire? Why, therefore, did they hold back during the late war? Was that first treaty so rotten that it required to be strengthened by a second? And why have they this time restricted their responsibility to Asia Minor? Was it not because they foresaw the contraction of their shadow over India and hastened to secure a substitute in land nearer Britain. The Ottoman territory of Europe is debarred to them, and even their teeth are not equal to discussing it; hence they turned their eyes to the Eastern Provinces, and undertook to defend them. Further, according to the reported statement of an English general, they had already initiated their Indian policy in Turkey; but when they saw that France and Italy were watching their proceedings they began to excite discord between them, in order to draw off their attention from them, and that the coast might be left clear to them. They then, as the telegraph stated, offered Tunis to France; but the French people are too sharp to be deceived, and too wary to be taken by surprise. They have also kindled the rage of the Italians, the descendants of the Romans, of whose empire Britain was the most contemptible dependency, on account of their occupation of Cyprus, which had formally been a possession of the Romans, and where vestiges of them still exist, and also on account of their later proceedings in Egypt.

ADVICE TO THE ENGLISH.

Now, these matters which we have thus categorically placed before you constitute so many direct and indirect causes and omens of the decline of prosperity, and are some of the fruits of inordinate selfishness. It is unquestionable that this quality is under the control of the will; consequently, if he in whom it is inherent uses it to injure others, his conduct is reprehensible and should be repented of. It therefore behoves the wise men among the great English people to commune with themselves, and to return forthwith from the path of excess to that of moderation; and, further, to divest themselves of the notion that they are infallible in their ideas, and cease to beguile themselves on the score of their extensive acquisitions and their protracted continuance under their sway. Alas! it will be long before this people rectifies its conduct, unless God has otherwise ordained. To our apprehension its self-love, greed, and covetousness are on the increase.

Can any one, indeed, fail to observe this cupidity of the English in their determination to seize the passes on the borders of the Afghany Amirate, and in their warlike preparations to invade that principality, on the pretext that

---

[*] From the Arabic periodical Misr, of Oct. 17, published at Alexandria.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

it is about to enter into an alliance with Russia, endeavouring to conceal the while their own unconcealable guile and craft, and pretending that they are obliged, despite their will, thus to swerve from justice and probity? But they are being led to this course, regardless of consequences, by the self-conceit that their policy is unerring. We shall now expose the flimsiness of this pretext of theirs, and point out some of the possible issues of their present aims, in order to distinguish between the true and the false, the fair and the unfair.

PAST AFGHAN EVENTS.

About twenty-two years ago Nasiru-'d-Din Shah collected an army, marched it against Herat, and captured that place. The English Government was uneasy at this, knowing that its footing in India was insecure. It accordingly dispatched a fleet to the Persian Gulf, declared war against Persia, and occupied several points of its territory on the coast. About a year afterwards peace was concluded between the two Powers, one of the conditions being that the Governor of Herat should be an Afghany and its garrison Afghanis, albeit it was agreed that the coinage should still bear the Shah's impress, and that his name should continue to be used in the services of the mosque. In pursuance of this arrangement, the Sultan Muhammad-Khan, the brother-in-law and cousin of the Amir of Afghanistan, was appointed ruler over that province. That, however, neither removed nor allayed the fears of the English Government, and its next step was to instigate Dost-Muhammad Khan to seize upon Herat, promising him that if he succeeded he and his successors of the same family should receive a monthly subsidy of a lac of rupees. The Amir then levied an army, and after a protracted warfare died; but the place was captured after his decease, and the English Government continued to send the abovenamed subsidy regularly every month. Subsequently, on the occurrence of dissension between the Amir's surviving sons, Muhammad Afdhal Khan, Muhammad-'Azham-Khan, and Shere-'Aly-Khan, the sovereign elect, which eventually broke out into revolt, the English discontinued sending the promised allowance.

RECENT INTERCOURSE WITH THE AMIR.

Later on, however, when Muhammad 'Azham-Khan's authority was fully established, the English getting wind of a leaning on his part towards Russia, entered into correspondence with Shere-'Aly-Khan, promising to renew the allowance to him if he attained to the sovereign power and engaged to abstain from following his brother's policy. On his success, and after he had made good his authority throughout Afghanistan, they invited him to Umballa, gave him a grand reception, and paid him what they had promised, continuing to fulfil this their self-imposed obligation, until they were again seized with a fit of greed and cupidity, and because of their renewed fear and dread of the approach of the Russians towards their borders, arising from the consciousness of the little hold which they had upon the affection of the Indians, who bore them stern hate for their having appropriated to themselves that which in justice belonged to them.

Being ignorant of the right remedy to cure this disease, namely, by strenuous efforts to secure the goodwill of the people, they made up their minds to seize the Khaibar Pass, also that of Bolan on the confines of Baluchistan, a State which has been under the protection of Afghanistan since the time of Ahmad-Shah, and all the other Passes on their borders in order to satisfy their cupidity, vainly imagining that they should thereby cure their chronic disease, and allay all their fears.

But even then, when they falsely imagined themselves to be acting under the banner of truth, persuading themselves that they did not intend to swerve one step from the path of rectitude, they again resorted to craft and duplicity, and addressed the Amir, after the allowance had been stopped, to the following effect: "We are not convinced of your friendliness and regard for us; but even were you to assure us thereof we have no confidence in your ability to defend your country against an invader. If, therefore, you desire the continuance of the amicable relations existing between us, and an increase of the subsidy, you must surrender the passes to us." [Is this an Afghany version of Sir Lewis Pelly's mission, and the aim of substituting a "scientific" for a "haphazard frontier"?]

Such a proposal, as might have been expected, did not approve itself to the Amir, and there arose in consequence a coolness betwixt him and the English Government. It happened at this juncture that a Russian Embassy, charged with the courtesies customary between Sovereigns, reached Afghanistan and was received with the usual honours. This event intensified the fears of the English Government, and determining to take advantage of it to wage war with the Amir, it despatched an Envoy, escorted by a thousand cavalry and accompanied by a hundred officers and engineers to the Amirate, and that after it had been apprised that the Amir would not be pleased to receive such an Embassy. Several important considerations actuated his conduct in this matter. Reflecting on the extraordinary character of the Mission, so unlike the generality of missions between the powers, which do not exceed ten persons or thereabouts, he was obliged to forbid its passage into his country, lest it should feel vilified in its own eyes, and in order to quell an insurrection which was about to break out on that account.

The English Government, as is its wont, and as it had predetermined, made the Amir's refusal a pretext for repudiating the treaty, for breaking off friendly relations, for declaring war, and for massing an army on the Afghanistan frontier. The English journals the meanwhile began threatening the Amir that he would be driven in ignominy from his territories. This was the English subterfuge for deciding upon invading Afghanistan, and we appeal to all lovers of justice, to all statesmen, and to all the journals of Europe, to say whether the Amir was bound to receive such a Mission at the risk of kindling a revolt in his kingdom, and whether he was bound by any law or political code to relinquish a part of his territory.

PROBABLE RESULTS OF THE WAR.

The probable results of the present design of the English may be deduced from several considerations:—

1st. He who is conversant with the manners and dispositions of mankind knows that the Afghanis are a robust race, brave, resolute, jealous of their honour, enthusiastic in their religion, and determined not to submit to foreign rule as long as their hands can wield a sword. It is scarcely conceivable that the English can have forgotten the bitter taste which they had of Afghany blades, at a time when they were armed with the most perfect guns and muskets, and the Afghans had no firearms at all. How, indeed, can they forget it, when the mountains that bore witness to the conflict were bathed in the blood of their countrymen, and its valleys crammed with their bones and skulls. What is it that again invites them into that country of which they have already had such tragical experience? "To chastise and punish the Amir," say the English journals, apparently oblivious of the fact that he now possesses upwards of 60,000 well disciplined troops, fully equipped with firearms, and 30,000 more, among whom are to be found, as a trustworthy person lately arrived from those parts informs me, Russian officers and Engineers. Take my word for it, the English have got themselves into a scrape, and are rushing headlong into a vortex of troubles out of which it will be difficult for them to escape.

2ndly. The English are plunging into this war without being sure that they will not be forced to beat a retreat with a diminished army. How disastrous would be the consequences were that to happen! The flames of revolt would break out in India, as they did when the army of the Shah approached Herat, more especially if the Shaikh of the Mountains, the Akhund of Sawat, should proclaim a religious war.

3rdly. After the rivalry which has already arisen between the English and the Russians for the friendship of the Amir, it is not improbable that on the outbreak of hostilities Russia would seize the opportunity to contract a secret alliance with the Amir, and enter into a secret offensive and defensive treaty with him, to which the Shah of Iran would also be a party, binding each to aid the other in uprooting the foundations of English rule in India, and of apportioning its territories among themselves. Perchance they are deceived by the official declarations of the Russians, wherein they have stated again and again that they would not extend their authority to Urkanj and Khiva, and that they were not erecting fortifications in Khiwarizm, whilst in reality, as appeared afterwards, they were doing the very opposite. Further, it is more probable than otherwise that the Amir has already entered into an understanding with those Nawabs and Rajahs of India who are only watching for an opportunity to take up arms against the English, and to wipe out the disgrace of the last insurrection there, when their temples were profaned, their leaders and spiritual chiefs slain, and when the English, despite their high pretensions to justice, put sixty persons to death on the suspicion that each was the Nana-Rao-Sahib, converted the royal palace at Delhi into a stable for their cattle, and a storehouse for their war material and implements, as they did also the famous college instituted for religious poets at Lucknow.

4thly. Moreover, it is not improbable that the Afghanis, out of sheer hatred and spite, may be induced, should they meet with a reverse, to offer their country to the Russians, in which case the English will find a cloven foot instead of an ally.

5thly. Supposing the English to effect an entrance into Afghanistan, will not the Russians cross the Oxus and occupy Balkh, under the plea that it is a province of Bokhara, inhabited by Usbeks, which had been unjustly annexed by the Afghanis, and will oblige them to surrender it? Alminah will then fall into the hands of the Russians, who will convert it into a reserve-camp, from which to march their troops to Herat and Kandahar—for there are no natural impediments on that route—and will despatch troops of mounted Kossacks to seize the passes of the Hindu-Kush, taking possession of Bamiyan, which is the key to Kabul.

6thly. Should the English succeed in taking Afghanistan either they will remain there and annex it to their territories, in which case they will be conterminous, side by side, with the Russians, and thereby expose themselves to endless disputes and dangers. On the other hand, should they retire from the country after reducing the Amir, taking him under their protection, then any war against him would be a war against them. But if they should rest satisfied with occupying the passes, leaving the Amirate to take care of itself, in that case they will have succeeded in making the Afghans—a warlike people, inexorable in their hate, and bent on retaliation and revenge—a ready instrument in the hands of Russia to use it as it pleases, and thus the upshot would be more disastrous to the English than ever. But should it be objected here that the English will have safeguarded their territories by the occupation of the passes leading to India, and would thenceforward be under no apprehension either from the Russians or the Afghanis, we reply first: The possession of the passes will not prevent the Afghany tribes inhabiting the mountains overlooking India from making raid after raid upon the British territories. Secondly: Should the Russians, under the circumstances supposed, desire to make war upon the English, they will ally themselves with the Afghanis, will assemble at Kandahar, and march from thence to Fushakh, and thence to Kala'at-Nasir, encountering no opposition from the people of Bolan, and from thence towards Sind. Or, they will take the road by Gundava, or that by Sajistan leading to Kala'at-Nasir, where there are no physical obstacles to be overcome. And here we cannot help asking what has possessed the English to contemplate the occupation of the island of Ram-Hormuz, in order to make it a depot for their troops and war material, and from whence, in case of need, they may march an army to blockade the road by the two last-named routes to Gundava and Sajistan. Such a proceeding would be an act of over hostility to the Shah, and would dispose him to side with Russia. Moreover, it would be useless to them, for in the absence of physical impediments it is not likely that they would be able to cope with the combined Russians and Afghans. Further, it must be borne in mind that were they to obtain possession of the Passes they would have to place them in the keeping of the Hindu soldiery, 100,000 of whom, owing to their maltreatment by the English at the time of the Mutiny already referred to, withdrew from their allegiance, and turned against them the weapons which had been supplied them to fight their enemies.

7thly. By declaring war against Afghanistan the English will deprive themselves of all hope of friendship towards them on the part of the Ottoman Government and its Muslim subjects. For how, in that case, could they expect the attachment of the Ottoman Sultan, to whom Muslims apply the title of *Khalifah*, a religious office, the bearer of which could not consistently hold amicable relations with those who wage war with a Muslim Amirate, an Amirate more devoutly wedded to Islam than any other? He [the Sultan] is now seeking the suffrages of the Muslims at large, but he will assuredly fail therein should be abstain from fulfilling the duties of his position. And how can the English venture to rely on the sincerity of the Muslim subjects of the Sultan after these latter have had such experience of them, and seeing now, in addition thereto, that they are preparing to make war upon their Muslim brethren? It is passing strange that, notwithstanding all this conduct on their part, the English people persist in regarding themselves as the bounden protectors and defenders of the Muslims, who have suffered evils at their hands such as they have never and can never suffer from any other quarter. It is they who have deprived them of India, a great and large country, fertile in its productions, and the inhabitants of which exceed 200,000,000, of whom 50,000,000 are Muslims, and have, besides, set their hearts on its remaining provinces insomuch that they were recently prepared to fix their claws upon some of them; and would have done so had not the scissors of French justice and integrity clipped them, and arrested their design. Yes, they do protect the Muslims just as the butcher protects a sheep from the wolves, in order that he himself may kill and flay it. It is passing strange that the Muslims should be oblivious of all this, and believe that the Russians are their direst enemies; whereas, were these latter to invade the country of the Muslims for a hundred years they would fail to appropriate therefrom such spoils as the English have taken.

What we have penned thus far is neither out of intolerance nor enmity, but a plain statement of facts and an exposition of the true state of the case. We purpose following up this dissertation by another, describing the character of the Afghanis, their customs, mode of living, the creeds obtaining among them, and the form of their government, according to the requirements of each of those subjects.—*Overland Mail.*

WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE.

For Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fulness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.,

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS STAND UNRIVALLED.

As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system.

They can be taken at any time without restraint from business or pleasure, hence they are a most valuable domestic Medicine. Heads of households should always have a box of these Pills by them, to resort to on any slight occasion of ailing on the part of those under their charge, as by paying attention to the regular action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, many a severe illness is avoided or mitigated. They will be found in slight cases by a single dose to restore health to the body with a happy frame of mind.

Prepared only by W. Lambert, 1A. Vere Street, London, W., England. In Bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S Bilious and Liver Pills," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address,

WILLIAM LAMBERT,
8, King William Street, Charing Cross,

Engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork fo the bottle.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL

AGAIN RECEIVED AT

THE PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878,
THE ONLY HIGHEST PRIZE—THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL, amongst 43 competitors.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. E. H. Ruddock, M. D., &c., says in his *Vade Mecum*—"The Oil we invariably recommend for its easy assimilation and high nutritive value, is Moller's."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—From the Home for Sick Children, Red car, Thomas W. S. Locke, Esq., Admiralty Surgeon, writes—"I can bear testimony to the purity of Moller's Oil, which I have now used for some three years. In comparing the Oil supplied by Mr. Moller with that used previously, I cannot but be struck with the few cases in which the stomach refuses to tolerate the Oil, a great desideratum in an institution where so many cases of scrofula are admitted. I can confidently recommend Mr. Moller's Oil as of exceptional purity and of great dietetic value."

"MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL is, in my opinion, unquestionably *the* best—immeasurably superior to the brown oil—more palatable and far more efficacious."—W. Domett Stone, Esq., M. D., Physician to the Finsbury and to the Western and General Dispensaries, &c., &c.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL received The Only Gold Medal, at the Paris Exhibition, 1878, making the FOURTEENTH PRIZE which alone MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL has gained in competition with all other makers throughout the world since the London Exhibition 1862.

HEAD OFFICES: CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY; BRANCH OFFICES: 521, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.C.; FACTORIES: STAMSUND AND KABELVAAG, LOFOTEN ISLANDS, NORWAY.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS [without Mercury] are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London. W., and sold all over the world by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

[FOURTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.]

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1879.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE, Rs. 5-4; ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The "GUIDE" contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

PART I.

HISTORY, STATISTICS AND DESCRIPTION

CONTENTS:

- MAP OF BOMBAY.
- MAP OF INDIA.
- ALMANACK, 1879.
- GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY—
  - Natural Features of Bombay.
  - The Name Bombay.
  - The Portuguese Occupation.
  - Cession of the Island to the English.
  - Transfer to the East India Company.
  - State of the Island in 17th century, and judicious efforts made by the East India Company to attract settlers.
  - Character of the Population.
  - Fryer's Description of Bombay.
  - The unhealthiness of Bombay 200 years ago.
  - Early Enemies of the English at Bombay.
  - The Mahrattas.
  - The Portuguese.
  - The Seedee.
  - Superiority of Bombay as English head-quarters recognized 1686.
  - Bombay created an independent Presidency (1708).
  - Bombay's first offensive War Expeditions against Angria.
  - The Bombay Marine.
  - Clive and Watson's Expedition against Gheriah (Viziadroog).
  - Acquisition by the English of Bankote, the first territory gained by them in the Mahratta Country.
  - Clive's disdainful treatment of the Mahrattas.
  - Their power in 1756.
  - Their conquest of Salsette and capture of the Portuguese city of Bassein.
  - The First Mahratta War.
  - Policy of the Government of Bombay.
  - Second Mahratta War.
  - Expedition under Colonel Egerton ascends the Bhore Ghaut.
  - Is defeated and concludes the disgraceful convention of Wargaum.
  - The English under General Goddard besiege and take Bassein.
  - Goddard advances to the foot of the Bhore Ghaut.
  - Is forced to retreat with heavy loss.
  - Peace made with the Mahrattas by Treaty of Salbye (1782).
  - English outposts advanced to Tanna (1782).
  - War with Mysore.
  - Disastrous Expedition of General Matthews.
  - Spirited Defence of Mangalore by Bombay Troops.
  - Conquest of Malabar.
  - Services of the Bombay Column against Tippoo in 1799.
  - Lord Wellesley on the share taken by Bombay in the final campaign against Tippoo.
  - Regiment raised by citizens of Bombay (1799).
  - Mahratta affairs.
  - Jeshwunt Rao Holkar defeats Scindia at Poona (1802) and the Peshwa, Bajee Rao, seeks English protection.
  - Treaty of Bassein and campaign of Assaye (1803).
  - Bombay's share in the War.
  - General Wellesley's opinion of the Bombay Government.
  - Dearth in Western India (1803).
  - Loans by Mr. Forbes to the Government for the War.
  - General Wellesley's opinion of the Bombay troops.
  - Bad character of Bombay Army followers.
  - Defencelessness of Bombay.
  - The expedition to Egypt refitted at Bombay (1801).
  - Bombay supplies Poona Subsidiary Force (1805).
  - Bombay a general asylum for the oppressed (1804).
  - The Bhore Ghaut made practicable for Artillery, and road to Poona made by order of General Wellesley.
  - Bombay's Address to General Wellesley.
  - Dinner and Fête at the Bombay Theatre to General Wellesley.
  - Extent of Bombay's Political Authority from the Peace of 1805.
  - The Pirate Coast.

PART I.—HISTORY, STATISTICS, AND DESCRIPTION.—*Continued.*

- Extinction of Piracy on the Western Coast of India (1807-20).
- Malwan & Vingorla occupied (1812).
- The Police of the Indian Seas.
- The Peshwa intrigues against the English and finally (1817) attacks the English force at Poona.
- Battle of Kirkee, Nov. 5, 1817. Flight of the Peshwa and occupation of Poona.
- Action of Korygaum, Jan. 1, 1818.
- Bajee Rao gives himself up to Sir John Malcolm, June 3, 1818.
- The Terms.
- The Dynasty of the Peshwas dethroned, and their dominions incorporated in the Bombay Presidency (1818).
- Kingdom of Sattara restored, but annexed by British Government in 1848.
- Khandesh acquired (1818).
- Kolhapoor.
- Sawunt Waree.
- Angria's Colaba annexed.
- Review of progress made by Bombay since 1662. The English and the Mahrattas.
- Aden.
- Scinde.
- Restriction of the Bombay Government's Political Authority.
- Services of the Bombay Army and Marine (1820 1858.)
- 1857 in Bombay.
- Bombay the Capital of all Western India.
- Bishop Heber on Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone's administration of Bombay (1820-27).
- A Journey from Bombay to Poona fifty years ago.
- The Bhore Ghaut Road.
- Sir J. Malcolm opens a carriage road up the Ghaut (1830).
- The Bhore Ghaut Railway Incline opened (1863).
- The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Line to Tanna opened (April 1853).
- The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
- Communications by Sea. The Overland Route.
- Courier Service by way of Suez 100 years ago.
- First voyage of English ships from Bombay straight to Suez (1773).
- Overland Communication during the French War.
- Sir John Malcolm on Steam Navigation in the Red Sea and Mediterranean (1830).
- Monthly Overland Mail Service.
- Early difficulties of Transit through Egypt.
- Monsoon Mails sent via Persian Gulf (1838-40).
- P. and O. Company takes up the Mail Service to Bombay (1855).
- Weekly Mail Service (1868).
- British Indian Mail Service.
- The Assessment of the Land Tax.
- The Revenue Survey.
- Education.
- Some glimpses of old Bombay.
- Niebuhr's description of the City (1763).
- Pleasant change in the climate since English occupation.
- Why so many Europeans died in Bombay.
- The Docks.
- All Religions tolerated.
- Slave Market at Bombay.
- The Bombay Army, 1763.
- Forbes' account of Bombay—1766 to 1784.
- Change of manners in Bombay.
- Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1836.
- The Non-Official Europeans.
- POPULATION—
  - Growth of the Population since 1662.
  - The motley character of the Population.
  - The Jains.
  - The Brahminical Hindoos.
  - The Banians.
  - The Marwarees.
  - The Coolies.
  - The Mahrattas.
  - The Mahomedans.
  - Soonees and Sheeas.
  - The Parsees.
  - The Indo-Portuguese.
  - The Jews.
- TRADE AND INDUSTRY—
  - The Early Trade of India.
  - Callian the ancient port of Bombay Harbour.
  - Tanna supersedes it as a trading port.
  - Marco Polo's account of the Kingdom of Tanna and its trade.
  - Trade of Surat, 17th century.
  - First Cotton Press, 1684.
  - System of Trade, 1708.
  - Bombay gains on Surat.
  - Trade of Bombay at beginning of this century.
  - Cotton trade with China, 1805.
  - No English piece-goods imported, 1805.
  - Private enterprise in Bombay, 1805.
  - Five European Houses of Agency, and four Wine Merchants.
  - Company's Trade with India thrown open, 1813.
  - The Export Trade in Cotton, 1783 to 1875.
  - The Cotton Trade of Bombay during the American War, 1861-65.
  - Speculation in Bombay, 1861-65.
  - Joint-stock Banks.
  - Shipping Companies.
  - Financial Associations.
  - Land Companies.
  - End of the American War (1865), and Collapse of Speculation in Bombay (1865-66).
  - Trade of Bombay not permanently injured by Panic of 1865-66.
  - The Trade in Piece-goods.
  - Free Trade for England only.
  - Cotton Mills at Bombay.
  - Statement showing the number of Spindles and Looms, and the Approximate Total Daily Production of Yarns, by the Local Mills.
  - Do. do. by the up-country Mills.
  - The Management and Working of Indian Cotton Mills.
  - Export of Indian Cotton Manufactures.
  - Present State of this Industry.
  - Opium.
  - Wheat.
  - Proportion of Bombay Trade to Trade of all India.
  - Quantities and Values of Trade of Bombay 1877-78.
  - Distribution of Trade with Foreign Countries.
  - Principal Articles of Merchandise Imported and Exported.
  - Large Decrease in Imports of Cotton Goods in 1877-78. Its Cause.
  - Metals.
  - Oils.
  - Variations in Export Trade for 1877-78.
  - Cotton Twist and Yarns.
  - Cotton Piece Goods.
  - Cotton, Raw.
  - Trade via the Suez Canal.
  - The Trade in Treasure.
  - Comparative Trade of Chief Indian Seaports.
  - Cotton Pressing.
  - Handloom Cotton Industry.
  - Kincobs.
  - Bombay Silk and Cotton Sarees.
  - Gold & Silver Thread Manufacture.
  - Embroidery.
  - Fibres.
  - Paper Mill.
  - Wool.
  - Leather.
  - Pottery.
  - Precious Metals, &c.
  - Precious Stones.
  - Furniture and Lacquered Ware.
  - Cocoanut Fibre Matting.
  - Copper Pots.
  - Carriages.
  - Iron and Brass Work.
  - Bombay Metal Mart.
  - Nicol's Iron Foundry.
  - Richardson and Co.'s Byculla Foundry and Engineering Works.
  - Saw Mills.
  - Bricks, Tiles, Building Stones.
  - Ivory & Tortoise Shell Manufacture.
  - Bombay Box Work.
  - Chimboor Chemical Acid and Distillery Works.
- GOVERNMENT AND REVENUE—
  - Imperial & Provincial Government.
  - List of Governors of Bombay since the Island became a British Possession.
  - The Bombay Army.
  - The Navy.
  - Imperial Revenue.
  - Table of Revenue and Expenditure of the years 1877-78 and 1878-79.
  - Provincial Revenue & Expenditure.
  - Table showing the Provincial Budget.
  - Municipal Constitution of Bombay.
  - Municipal Revenue and Expenditure.
  - Municipal Budget for 1877-78 as passed in due legal form.
- DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY—
  - Bombay's Special Claims to attention.
  - The Approach to Bombay.
  - Kennery Lighthouse.
  - The Prongs Lighthouse.
  - The Harbour.
- COLABA—
  - Lunatic Asylum.
  - Pilot Bunder.
  - European Barracks & Parade-ground.
  - St. John's Church, Colaba.
  - Oyster Rock. The Harbour Defences of Bombay.
  - Sassoon's Dock.
  - Victoria Bunder and Basin.
  - Gun Carriage Bunder.
  - The Arthur Bunder.
  - Government Coal Depôt.
  - Apollo Reclamation.
  - The Cotton Green.
  - The Tramway Stables.
  - Apollo Bunder.
- RECENT IMPROVEMENTS IN BOMBAY—
  - Sir Bartle Frere's Designs for creating a New Bombay.
  - The Reclamations.
  - The Communications.
  - Public Gardens.
  - The Public Buildings.
  - The Sailors' Home.
  - New Secretariat.
  - University Senate Hall.
  - University Library.
  - The High Court.
  - Public-Works Offices.
  - Post Office.
  - Telegraph Office.
  - Queen's Statue.
  - The Sassoon Mechanics' Institute.
  - Rampart Row.
  - The Frere Fountain.
  - Sassoon's Buildings and the Elphinstone Circle.
  - Hornby Row.
  - The Fort Christian Schools.
  - The Parsee Benevolent Institution.
  - New Terminus of the G. I. P. Ry.
  - European General Hospital.
  - The New School of Art.
  - View of Bombay from the Market Clock Tower.
  - The Goculdas Tejpall Hospital.
  - St. Xavier's College.
  - The Elphinstone High School.
  - The Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy & Cowasjee Jehanghier Hospitals.
  - The Victoria Museum and Gardens.
  - The Elphinstone College.
  - The General Result.
- THE ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS.
  - The Old Markets.
  - The Bandora Slaughter Houses.
  - The New Market.
  - Flowers.
  - Fruit.
  - Vegetables.
  - Meat.
  - Fish.
  - The Butler's Coffee Shop.
  - The Garden.
  - Poultry and Game.
  - Cost and Revenue of the Markets.
- THE PEDDER MARKETS.
- THE FORT.
  - St. Andrew's Kirk.
  - The Dockyard.
  - The Docks.
  - The Steam Factory.
  - The Custom House.
  - The Town Hall.
  - The Asiatic Society's Library.
  - The Castle.
  - The Mint.
  - The Cathedral.
  - Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution.
  - Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution.
  - Scottish Schools.
- THE RECLAMATIONS ON THE HARBOUR FORESHORE.
  - The Old Town Barracks.
  - Mody Bay Reclamation.
  - Elphinstone Estate.
  - The Prince's Dock.
- THE NATIVE TOWN.
  - The Mahomedan Quarter.
  - The Cloth Market.
  - The Marwaree and Banian Bazaar.
  - Kalbadavie Road.
  - European Shops in Kalbadavie Road.
  - Robert Money Institution.
  - Dhobie Talao.
  - The Riot of February 1874.
  - The Mussulman Burying-ground and Hindoo Burning-ground on Back Bay.
  - Sonapore Cemetery, Queen's Road.
  - Holy Trinity Church, Sonapore.
  - The Mahratta Quarter.
  - The Cocoanut Tree Plantations. Toddy.
  - Free General Assembly's Institution.
  - Pinjrapole.
  - Temples.
- THE NORTHERN SUBURBS OF BOMBAY.
  - Byculla.
  - Grant Medical College.
  - Christ Church, Byculla.
  - Education Society's Schools, Byculla.
  - Parell.
  - Government House, Parell.
  - Sewree Cemetery.
  - Mahim and Bandora.
  - Mazagon.
  - St. Peter's Church, Mazagon.
  - St. Mary's Institution.
  - The Flats.
  - Free Church, Esplanade.
  - Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art.
  - Elphinstone High School.
  - Indo-British Institution, Sonapore.
  - General Assembly's Institution.
  - Girgaum Mission Church.
  - St. Paul's Church, Camateepoora.
  - Baptist Church, Byculla.
  - Diocesan High School, Love Lane, Byculla.
  - Scottish Orphanage, Mahim.
- THE KENNEDY SEA FACE, WALKESHWUR, AND MALABAR HILL.
  - Church Gate Station.
  - The Queen's Road.
  - The Ride along Kennedy Sea Face.
  - Rotten Row.
  - Proposal for an Aquarium on the Kennedy Sea Face.
  - Government House, Malabar Point.
  - Walkeshwur Tank.
  - View of Bombay from the Ridge.
  - The Towers of Silence.
  - Malabar Hill.
  - Breach Candy.
  - Swimming Bath.
- THE CLIMATE AND WAY OF LIFE IN BOMBAY—
  - The Climate and Seasons.
  - Amusements in Bombay.
  - The Gymkhana.
  - Dinners.
  - The Evening Drive.
  - Shopping.
  - The Borahs.
  - The Clubs.
  - Hotels.
  - Bombay Tramway.
  - Servants.
  - Letters.
  - Newspapers.
  - Horses.
  - Money.
  - Sports.
- NATIVE FESTIVALS HELD IN BOMBAY—
  - Indian Festivals and Customs.
  - Dewalee Holidays.
  - Cocoanut Day.
  - The Festival of the Eighth Incarnation of Krishna.
  - The Mohorum.
  - The Festival of the Martydom of Hoossein.
  - The Crucifixion Drama of the Portuguese Christians.
  - Other Festivals.
- EXCURSIONS FROM BOMBAY—
  - The Caves of Elephanta.
  - The Hydraulic Lift Dock at Hog Island.
  - Vehar Lake.
  - The Kennery Caves.
  - Bassein.
  - Carlee Caves.
- THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
- PROPOSED MOVEMENTS OF THE MAIL STEAMERS OF THE P. AND O. S. N. CO. FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1879 (Outward Route)
- Do. Do. (Homeward Route)
- RAILWAYS—
  - G. I. P. Railway.
  - Trains between Bombay and Poona.
  - Trains between Poona and Bombay.
  - Rates for Periodical Tickets.
  - Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and Dogs.
- B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY—
  - Rates for Periodical Tickets.
  - Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and Dogs.
  - Railway Magistrates.
- THROUGH TRAINS FROM BOMBAY TO AHMEDABAD, ETC., AND *vice versa.*
- THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND MADRAS.
- THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN MADRAS AND BOMBAY.
- THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
- THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.
- THROUGH TRAINS FROM BOMBAY TO DELHI, LAHORE, AND MOOLTAN.
- THROUGH TRAINS FROM MOOLTAN, LAHORE, AND DELHI TO BOMBAY.
- STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
  - Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
  - Passenger Rates from Bombay.
  - British India S. N. Co.
  - Rates of Passage-money from Bombay.
  - Anchor Line—Indian Service.
  - Passenger Rates from Bombay.
  - Hall Line of Steamers.
  - Passenger Rates from Bombay.
  - P. and O. S. N. Co.
  - Rates of Passage-money from Bombay.
  - Rubattino S. N. Co.
  - Passengers' Rates.
- FARES FOR SHIGRAMS, BUGGIES, CABS, ETC.
- SCALE OF PALANQUIN FARES.
- RATES OF TRAMWAY FARES.
- RATES OF BOAT FARES FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

CONTENTS:

- ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES.
- OFFICIAL DIRECTORY—
- GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY—
  - Additional Members of Council of H. E. the Governor.
  - Personal Staff of H. E. the Governor.
  - Secretaries, Under-Secretaries, &c., to Government.
  - Translators to Government.
- POLITICAL DEPARTMENT—
  - Aden.
  - Akalkot.
  - Baroda.
  - Colaba.
  - Cutch.
  - Frontier of Upper Sind.
  - Kattywar.
  - Kolapore.
  - Mahi Kanta.
  - Palunpore.
  - Poona.
  - Rewa Kanta.
  - Sangli.
  - Satara.
  - Sawant Warree.
  - Sind.
  - S. M. Country.
  - Surat.
  - Thur and Parkur.
- STAFF OFFICERS EMPLOYED UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
- MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.
- FOREIGN CONSULS AT BOMBAY.
- PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
  - Irrigation Branch.
  - Railway Branch.
  - Architectural Branch.
  - Executive & Assistant Engineers.
- MILITARY APPOINTMENTS—
  - Personal Staff of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.
  - Adjutant General's Office.
  - Quarter-Master General's Office.
  - Judge Advocate General's Office.
  - Brigadier-General's Office.
  - Colaba Depôt and Sanitarium.
  - Ordnance Department.
  - Commissariat Department.
  - Military Pay Office.
  - Medical Establishment.
  - Miscellaneous.
- DIVISION, DISTRICT, BRIGADE, AND STATION STAFF.
  - Poona Division.
  - Northern Division.
  - Mhow Division.
  - Bombay District.
  - Sind District.
  - Aden.
- DISTRIBUTION OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.
- BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
- LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
- REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT—
  - Inspector-General's Office.
  - Special and Sub-Registrar's Office.
- MARINE DEPARTMENT—
  - Dock Master's Office.
  - Master Attendant's Office.
  - Marine Storekeeper's Office.
  - Master Builder's Office.
  - Indian Marine Vessels serving in the Western Waters.
  - Hulks and Vessels.
  - Iron-Clad Turret Monitors for the Harbour Defences.
- FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—
  - Accountant General's Office.
  - Money Order Office.
  - Paper Currency Office.
  - Stamp and Stationery Office.
  - Mint Master's and Mint Engineer's Office.
  - Assay Master's Office.
- ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT—
  - Church of England.
  - Established Church of Scotland.
  - Church of Rome.
- JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—
  - High Court of Bombay.
  - Puisne Justices.
  - Sheriff's Office.
  - Government Law-Officers.
  - Officers of the High Court—Original Side.
  - Translators and Interpreters.
  - Officers and Translators of the Appellate Side.
  - Bombay Small Cause Court.
- EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—
  - Elphinstone College.
  - Elphinstone High School.
  - School of Art and Industry.
  - Grant Medical College.
  - European General Hospital.
  - Miscellaneous.
  - Deccan College.
  - Civil Engineering College.
- CUSSTOMS DEPARTMENT—
  - Preventive Service.
  - Salt Department.
  - Kurrachee Collectorate.
  - Rates of Duty to be charged for Passengers' Baggage.
  - Rules for Personal Baggage.
  - Import Tariff.
  - Export Tariff.
- TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—
  - Government of India Telegraph.
  - Rate of Inland Telegraph Charges.
  - Abstract Tariff for Foreign Message
- GENERAL POST OFFICE—
  - Table showing the dates of the Departure of the Overland Mails during 1879.
  - Postage by the Brindisi Route.
  - Do. do. Southampton Route.
  - Departure of Mauritius, Reunion, and Zanzibar Mails.
  - Table showing the dates of the Departure of China Mails, &c., during 1879.
  - Departure of Queensland, Sydney, and Melbourne Mails.
  - Table showing the Departure of Australian Mails.
  - Departure of Kurrachee and Persian Gulf Mails.
  - Departure of Malabar Coast Mails.
  - Table showing the hours for closing the Inland Mails.
  - Table showing the Rates of Postage for prepaid Inland Letters.
  - Rates of postage in India chargeable upon Letters, Newspapers.
  - Overland Parcel Post.
- INDIAN STAMP TABLE ON PROMISSORY NOTES OR BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
- FIXED STAMP DUTIES.
- DISCOUNT TABLE (English Money.)
- Do. do. (Indian Money.)
- INDIAN MONEY TABLE.
- FOREIGN COINS, WITH COMPARATIVE VALUES.
- EXCHANGE AND OVERLAND MONEY ORDER TABLE.
- MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY—
  - Members of Town Council.
  - Members of Corporation.
  - Chief Officers.
  - House, Lighting and Police Rates.
  - Horse and Wheel Tax.
  - Water Rate.
  - Halalcore Cess.
  - Town Duties for 1879.
  - Coroner's Office.
  - Bombay Christian Burial Board.
  - Police Commissioner's Office.
  - Fire Brigade.
  - Presidency Magistrates' Courts.
  - Bombay Jail—House of Correction.
- MERCANTILE DIRECTORY—
- BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
- LEADING MERCANTILE FIRMS IN BOMBAY—
  - Europeans.
  - Natives.
  - Banks.
- MISCELLANEOUS PROFESSIONS AND TRADES.
  - Actuary and Recoverer of Insurance Claims.
  - Agents.
  - Architects, Builders, and Civil Engineers.
  - Attorneys, Solicitors, and Proctors.
  - Auctioneers and Commission Sale Rooms.
  - Average-staters.
  - Barristers-at-Law.
  - Book sellers.
  - Boot and Shoe-makers.
  - Card and Copper-plate Printers
  - Chemists and Druggists.
  - Churches and Chaples.
  - Coach-builders.
  - Coal Brokers.
  - Commission Stables.
  - Cotton and Produce Agents.
  - Dentists.
  - Drapers and Silk-mercers.
  - Dubashes.
  - Engravers on Wood.
  - Exchange Brokers.
  - Freight Brokers.
  - Furniture Dealers.
  - Gun Smiths.
  - Hair-dressers.
  - Landing and Shipping Companies.
  - Horse Dealers.
  - Hotels.
  - House Agents.
  - Ice-Confectioners.
  - Insurance Offices.
  - Ironmongers, Founders, &c.
  - Jewellers.
  - Livery Stable-keepers.
  - Marine Surveyors.
  - Mess Agents.
  - Milliners and Dress-makers.
  - Musical Instrument Dealers.
  - Opticians.
  - Photographers.
  - Plumbers.
  - Public Accountants.
  - Portrait Painters.
  - Printers.
  - Regimental Agents.
  - Saddlers.
  - Ship Chandlers and Ironmongers.
  - Ship Insurance Brokers.
  - Shipping Agents.
  - Sign-board Painters.
  - Surgeons, &c.
  - Surveyor and Draughtsman.
  - Tailors and Outfitters.
  - Tea Depôts.
  - Tobacco and Cheroot Depôts.
  - Undertakers.
  - Veterinary Surgeons.
  - Watch-makers.
  - Wine and Provision Merchants.
- PUBLIC OFFICES AND INSTITUTIONS.
- FORT STREET OFFICE DIRECTORY.
- GENERAL STREET DIRECTORY OF EUROPEAN INHABITANTS.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. KING, Canada Build'g, King St., Whitehall.
Messrs. W. H. SMITH & Co., Strand.

NEW YEAR'S DAY, 1879.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

In reminding Constituents of the approach of another Season of

"FESTIVITY AND GOOD-WILL,"

Have the pleasure to announce that their supplies, specially imported by Mail Steamers, are larger and more varied than ever and of the same superior character which has distinguished them for many years and led to their being so liberally appreciated.

For the Festivities,

THE COMPANY'S PURVEYING DEPARTMENTS
Afford choice and fresh Supplies of Excellent Preserved

Bacon,
Bath Chops,
Biscuits,
Butter,
Cheese,
Chocolates,
Cocoas,
Coffees,
Condiments,
Dessert Fruits,
Teas,
Flavours,
Fish,
Fresh Meats,
Game,
Hams,
Tongues,
Herbs,
Jams,
Jellies,
Marmalades,
Mince Meat,
Vegetables,
Pates,
Pickles,
Pies,
Plum Puddings,
Potted Meats,
Sauces,
Sausages,
Soups,
Sugars,
Tart Fruits,

For the Desert Table

THE NEW SEASON'S CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

Angelica,
Apricots,
Assorted,
Cherries,
Golden Oranges,
Green Oranges,
Green Almonds,
Greengages,
Peaches,
Pink Pears, Strawberries,
White Pears,
Plums.

in cases of about 7 lbs., or by the lb.

Assortments of the above in boxes at from Rs. 1-2 to Rs. 3-0.

Brandy Fruits,
Candied Peels,
China Preserves,
American Candy,
Butter Scotch,
Chocolates,
French Plums,
Liqueur Comfits,
China Ginger,
Edinboro' Rock,
Nougat,
Noyeau Fruits,
Peel Chips,
Peel Rings,
Strawberries,
Toffee,
Turkish Delight,
Swiss Gelee,

and a variety of other requisites of the choicest quality.

Holly, Mistletoe Ivy, Artificial Fruits, Paris Biscuits, Carlsbad Wafers.

ELEGANTLY DECORATED COSSAQUES.

Ally Sloper,
Aunt Betty's Treasure,
British Empire,
Courtship & Matrimony,
Cupid's Warfare,
Edwin and Angelina,
English Beauties,
Gem of the Season,
Golden Gifts,
Marguerite,
Paris Exhibition,
The Sultan's Own,
The Diplomatic,
The Sea Serpent,
Telephones,
Uncle Joe's Luck,
Young England,
Zoo,

And numerous other varieties.

The Wine Department

AFFORDS A VARIETY OF PRICE AND KIND OFFERED BY NO OTHER HOUSE IN INDIA.

SHERRIES.—Yellow Seal, Pale Dinner, Vino de Pasto, Old Dry, Golden Manzanilla, Amontillado, and other Brands, ranging from Rs. 17 to Rs. 3 per dozen.

SPARKLING WINES.—Hocks, Moselles, and Burgundies, Champagnes from Giesler, Perrier Jouet, and the Company's Agency in the Champagne Districts.

STILL WINES.—Selected from the best vintages by the Company's Coblentz Agency.

BORDEAUX WINES.—Burgundies, Sauternes, Clarets. These Wines have been known for many years past as of superior quality and the best value for their prices imported into India.

SPIRITS.—Rums, Gins, Whiskies, and Brandies. These are well-known importations, and the latter find an increasing sale, the Heart labelled being highly approved of and in great demand.

LIQUEURS, CORDIALS and BITTERS.—The largest and choicest selection in India.

ALES. STOUTS COOPER AND CIDER.
OF THE BEST BRANDS.

For Tokens of Good-will,

THE FANCY STOCK DEPARTMENT
AFFORDS A LARGE CHOICE OF

LEATHER AND VELVET GOODS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
Arranged to take C. D. V. and Cabinets with spare leaves for views.

LANDSCAPE ALBUMS.
For Views and Photographic Scraps.

EASEL ALBUMS.
Arranged for C. D. V.'s and Cabinets.

WRITING DESKS.
Suitable for the Office or Boudoir.

TOURISTS' CASES.
In Russia or Morocco Leather,
For the use of Travellers and Tourists.

WORK BOXES.
In Leather or Velvet.
Neatly fitted.

ETUI.

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES.

DATE RACKS.

NECESSAIRES.

&c., &c.

FITTED DRESSING BAGS.
A very handsome selection of various kinds In Russia or Morocco Leather.

DRESSING CASES.
For Ladies or Gentlemen.

JEWEL CASES.
Russia Leather, elegantly finished.

PERFUME CASES.
Containing 2 or 3 bottles.
In Russia, Morocco and Velvet.

GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES.
In Russia and Morocco Leather.

ENVELOPE CASES.
In Morocco or Russia Leather,
Handsomely finished.

LADIES' BELTS.

POCKET PHOTO CASES.

SMOKERS' COMPANIONS.

&c., &c.

AND A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF NIC-NACS IN ORMOLU OXIDIZED METAL, ALGERIAN MARBLE AND IVORY.

The Jewellery Department

IS REPLETE WITH THE NEWEST DESIGNS OF

BRACELETS,
Worked Gold, or set with Jewels.

BROOCHES,
Worked Gold or Jewelled, with and without Pendants.

EARRINGS,
Plain Gold, or elegantly Worked and Jewelled.

SUITES of BRACELET, BROOCH, AND EARRINGS,
Worked Gold or Jewelled.

DEMI-SUITES OF BROOCH AND EARRINGS;

LOCKETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
Of the best London manufacture.

LOCKET AND NECKLETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
Of the best London manufacture, in case complete.

NECK CHAINS,
for suspension of Lockets.

WATCH CHAINS,
Ladies' Victoria and Gentlemen's Albert.

CHARMS for the WATCH CHAIN,
Various and Curious.

PEN AND PENCIL CASES;
Spiral Spring and Telescope.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS,
Half Hoop or Gipsy (Jewelled Guard)
A very beautiful assortment.

GENTLEMEN'S RINGS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled.

BREAST STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled, in sets of three.

COLLAR STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled.

SLEEVE LINKS,
Plain Gold or Jewelled.

SUITES of STUDS AND LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
In Morocco cases, containing each
1 Collar Stud, 3 Breast Studs, 1 Pair Links.

SCARF PINS,
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled.

SCARF RINGS,
A variety of pretty patterns.

The Electro-Plate Department

IS RICHLY STOCKED WITH

EPERGNES DESERT AND FLOWER STANDS.
PICKLE FRAMES.
CLARET JUGS.
SPIRIT AND LIQUEUR FRAMES.
BISCUIT BOXES.
EGG FRAMES.
TOAST RACK.
CRUET STANDS.
MUFFINEERS.
ICE PITCHERS.
ICE PAILS.
SALVERS.
TEA SERVICES.
JAR AND MARMALADE JARS.
FISH KNIVES AND CARVERS.
DESERT KNIVES.
OVAL SIDE DISHES.
SALT CELLARS.
DESERT FRUIT SPOONS.
SODAWATER AND PEG STANDS.
BUTTER DISHES.
EGG BOILERS.
NAPKIN RINGS.

AND A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES FOR THE TABLE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.